

William Newman
4 Horse-shoe Court
Ludgate Hill.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 345.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, CROSS-STREET, ISLINGTON, will be opened for Public Worship on TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852. The Services will be in the following order :

A PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING

Will be held, to commence at Seven o'Clock A.M. A Sermon will be preached by the

R.E.V. W. BROCK,

of Bloomsbury Chapel; Service to commence at Twelve o'Clock. Dinner (at Half-past Two), and Tea (at Five), will be provided in Islington Green Chapel, Providence-place. Tickets (including Dinner and Tea), 3s. 6d. each.

S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P.,

will preside. In the Evening, a Sermon will be preached by the

R.E.V. J. STOUGHTON,

of Kensington; Service to commence at Half-past Six o'Clock.

On THURSDAY, JULY 1st, a Sermon will be preached by the

HON. and REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.

Service to commence at Seven o'Clock P.M.

On LORD'S-DAY, JULY 4th, Three Sermons will be preached. In the Morning (at a Quarter before Eleven o'Clock) by the

REV. DAVID THOMAS,

of Stockwell. In the Afternoon (at Three o'Clock) by the

R.E.V. DANIEL WEST,

(Wesleyan.) In the Evening (at Half-past Six) by the

REV. JOHN ALDIS,

of Maze Pond. Collections will be made after each Service.

RECOGNITION SERVICES will be held at the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, TOOTING, SURREY, in connexion with the Settlement of the Rev. F. F. THOMAS, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. Introductory Sermon by the Rev. J. STOUGHTON; Charge by the Rev. T. W. JENKYN, D.D. In the evening, the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, of Stockwell, will preach to the People. Other ministers are expected to take part.

Morning service will begin at Eleven; Evening, at half-past Six o'clock.

Omnibuses run from Charing-cross, Gracechurch-street, and Kennington.

Dinner and tea will be provided.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Was formed in 1843, for the purpose of promoting Religious Education, independently of State aid or control. Under the present Governmental system, all classes are taxed to endow, not only Religious, but Sectarian teaching, including Judaism, Popery, Tractarianism, and other forms of error.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Society will be held at ALDERMANBURY POSTERN CHAPEL, TO-MORROW (Thursday) Evening, at 7 o'clock, with reference to the past, present, and prospective features of the State-scheme.

7, Blomfield-street. DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Secretary.

MILTON HALL AND CLUB.

35, Ludgate-hill.

TEMPORARY OFFICES are now occupied at this address. Reading Rooms fully supplied with the daily and weekly papers and periodical literature, with other accommodations, are provided for Members of the Club. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members may obtain all information of the Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD HILL.

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(Instituted May 15, 1844.)

Designed to receive and educate the Orphan throughout the whole period of infancy and childhood without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

THE GENERAL MEETING and the MID-SUMMER ELECTION was held on Monday, the 21st June, 1852, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. D. W. WIRE, Esq., Alderman (in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart), in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Domestic and Financial State of the Charity was read, the various officers chosen for the ensuing year, and the following Ten Children duly elected:

Votes.	Votes.
1 Allmond, Mary Ann ..	2,178
2 Bayne, Henry	2,519
3 Burn, Roberta A.	2,241
4 Crine, Thomas J.	3,171
5 Dare, Thomas A.	3,044
6 Deacon, John C.	3,482
7 Harmer, Sarah	2,587
8 Harris, Thomas E. ...	2,559
9 Kitchingman, B. Y.	4,179
10 Walker, F. Charles ..	2,812

The Chairman having declared the Poll closed, it was unanimously resolved, that the best thanks of the meeting be presented to D. W. Wire, Esq., Alderman, for his kind and valuable services in the Chair.

DAVID W. WIRE
THOMAS W. AVELING } Hon. Secs.

Office, 32, Poultry, where Forms of Application for Candidates, and Lists of Subscribers, may be had gratuitously, and every information, on any day, from 10 till 4. Subscriptions most thankfully received. Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

TO JOBBING SMITHS.

A GOOD HAND in the above line Wanted. None but good steady Men need apply, by letter only, to HERRING and SON, Ironmongers, Chertsey. A Character required.

THE Friends of a Young Lady are desirous of obtaining an Engagement for her in some sincere Family (in the vicinity of London), where she could assist in the care and education of young children. Salary not so much an object as a general sphere of usefulness.

Address, Z., at Mr. Street's, 11, Seville-street, Lincoln's-inn.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, of good moral principle, and well acquainted with every department of the Trade. Good references will be required. Apply, Thomas Moore and Son, Head Gate, Colchester.

£1,600 WANTED, at 4 per cent. interest, on the Security of Freehold Property.

Address, A.Z., Nonconformist Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AT PECKHAM:—A compact LOT of FIVE HOUSES in Charles-street, Commercial Road, Peckham (built in 1847), let for £50 per annum; lease, 53 years; ground-rent, 5 guineas; price £250. TWO HOUSES (shops), in Summer-street, Peckham (built in 1847), let for £44 per annum; lease, 76 years; ground-rent, £4 10s.; price £275. Also, A PRIVATE HOUSE (built in 1847), fitted with every convenience—Gas, Water, &c.—and having a long garden behind; let for £25. No taxes; lease, 76 years; ground-rent, £2 5s.; price £250. Apply to the owner, Mr. W. Freeman, 7, Winchester-place, Sumner-street, Peckham.

SEA SIDE.

FELLENBERG-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, FOLKESTONE, KENT.

Conducted by Miss GITTINS.

THE aim of the Principal of this Establishment is to impart a liberal English Education, based on sound religious principles. Terms, including instruction in Music, French, and Drawing, 20 guineas per annum.

References to ministers and the parents of present and former pupils.

COLONIAL COFFEE, CHOP, AND DINING-ROOMS,

78, LOMBARD-STREET (near the Bank).

J. MARSHALL confidently assures those who may patronize this establishment that they will uniformly be furnished with articles of the choicest quality, and on economical terms, with comfortable and airy rooms. Hot Joints from Twelve till Six. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Homoeopathic Cocoa, always ready. The whole of the Daily and Evening Papers, together with the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *New Zealand Gazette*, and *Australian News*, taken in, as well as the *Eclectic Review*, *Christian Spectator*, and other Monthly Publications. Omnibuses pass every minute for all parts of London.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3 Vict. cap. 20, and 10 Vict. cap. 1.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

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The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

George Bousfield, Esq. James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Tho. Challis, Esq., Alderman. Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob George Cope, Esq. Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq. Hon. Chas. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq. John Wilks, Esq.
Chas. Hindley, Esq., M.P. Edward Wilson, Esq.

THE MIDSUMMER FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the head Offices of the Company, or of any of its agents throughout the country.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, or Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all agents and solicitors, auctioneers and surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS PEICE, Secretary.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIAULL, whose School has been established for upwards of Ten Years, will have VACANCIES FOR TWO BOARDERS after the Midsummer Vacation. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment. References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullenhurst, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

OAKFIELD ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ACCRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

MRS. LINGS, who has had many years' experience in Tuition, begs to announce that in consequence of having removed to the above commodious residence, she will have vacancies after the Midsummer Vacation for a few Boarders.

In conducting the education of her Pupils it is Mrs. Lings' endeavour to combine the comforts of home with the advantages of public tuition.

References.—Rev. W. Scott, Airedale College, Bradford; Rev. A. Fraser, M.A.; H. A. Grime, Esq., Blackburn; Rev. J. Spence, M.A.; J. Greenall, Esq., Preston; Rev. A. Howson, Haslingden; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; R. Holdsworth, Esq., Burnley; J. Bailey, Esq., Oakenshaw, near Accrington; and W. Eassie, Esq., Gloucester.

School duties will be resumed on TUESDAY, JULY 27th.

TEWKESBURY.

MRS. J. HEWETT (Widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewett), receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who are treated as members of the family. The most careful culture is exercised in the religious and moral training of the Pupils, with all the advantages of parental oversight. Mrs. Hewett, in acknowledging the kind support of her friends, trusts still to ensure their confidence. The Establishment opens on the 20th July.

The course of instruction pursued in this Seminary comprises the various branches of a thorough English education, with the usual accomplishments.

N.B.—A vacancy for an Article Pupil.

References kindly permitted to the Revs. John Hewett, Swaffham; H. Weisford, Tewkesbury; I. F. Newman, Shortwood; J. Hyatt, Gloucester; Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; W. H. Murch, D.D., London; C. Stovel, London; W. Brock, London; I. Swan, Birmingham; F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; J. Angus, M.A., M.R.A.S., Stepney College; W. B. Gurney, Esq., Denmark-hill; Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq., Stroud.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Established above Forty Years.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, of Glasgow University. THE System comprises the Classics, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. Premises and grounds particularly extensive; situation admirably situated; and plan of education such as to promote sound and accurate knowledge. The Pupils are instructed in the essential doctrines and duties of Revealed Truth, and earnest endeavours are made to establish its influence on the heart. Domestic Comforts under the immediate attention of Mrs. Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first quality and unlimited. French, Music, and Drawing, by Professionals.

Terms (Washing included), Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas.

References.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Talford, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, A.M., and the Rev. J. Young, A.M.

The Term commences on the 19th of JULY.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED.

THE WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS'

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON, will re-open after the Midsummer vacation, on Tuesday, the 27th of July, 1852. President—T. Thompson, Esq., Poundsford Park, Taunton. Vice-Presidents—E. Ash, Esq.; W. D. Wills, Esq.; and H. O. Willis, Esq., Bristol. Treasurer—S. Pollard, Esq., Taunton. Honorary Secretaries—The Rev. H. Addiscott, and the Rev. H. Quick, Taunton. All applications for Terms, and the admission of Pupils, to be made to the Rev. James Bowglass, LL.D., Principal; or to the Rev. J. S. Underwood, Corresponding Secretary, Taunton.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, on the Scottish System (Incorporated by Charter), besides the transaction of all ordinary Banking business, grants Cash Credits, and allows 3 per cent. per annum on sums of any amount deposited for six months.

HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

London:—HEAD OFFICE, 16, Tokenhouse-yard. BRANCHES, 429, Strand; 77, Bridge-street, Lambeth; 99, Goswell-road, Islington.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE

BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

Manufactory, 18, Poultry (near the Mansion House),
LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid Silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, in which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, COINER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNE and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Sarl and Sons, 18, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS
BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE & GUARANTEE
COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

(Incorporated under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.)

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.
CHAS. HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., Dartmouth House, Westminster | JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., Stockport.TRUSTEES.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq., 11, Queen-square. | Ambrose Moore, Esq., Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square.

James Nisbet, Esq., Berners-street, Oxford-street.

CHAIRMAN.—The Hon. Francis Villiers, Berkeley-square.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—James Wyld, Esq., Charing-cross

"The Times" Company affords guarantee to persons requiring the same at the lowest possible rate, and divides four-fifths of the profits. Thus, by applying the justly popular principle of mutuality to public guarantee, the premiums, instead of being a tax upon honesty, become a means of saving an investment.

RATES.—From 7s. 6d. upwards. No charge for stamps, or extra charges. An allowance made in the Guarantee Premium, where a Life Assurance and Guarantee are combined.

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Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

TIMES FIRE AND PROPERTY ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Every description of Fire Assurance.

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The Assurance of Property, by which all uncertain, terminable, and contingent interest in property will acquire a value equal to freehold; an arrangement which will have the effect of facilitating sales and mortgages.

The Assurance of Titles. By this means a defect of Title, that might otherwise prevent a sale or mortgage, will be insured against, and the title rendered marketable.

Agents wanted.

H. B. SHERIDAN.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the unanimous award of both

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Manufacturers of

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, FRENCH SYRUPS, AND CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Mills, Isleworth. Wholesale Depôt, 35, Pudding-lane, City. West-end Depôt, 221, Regent-street.

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, in Half and Quarter-lb. Tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; Ditto with Vanille, from 3s. to 6s. per lb. In order that their numerous patrons may have these delicious Articles PREPARED IN THE HIGHEST PERFECTION,

This Company have had

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHOCOLATIERES

Manufactured from the most approved Parisian Model, one of which

WILL BE PRESENTED

to every purchaser of a 14-lb. Box of their Breakfast Tablets, but which consumers of smaller quantities may purchase at Cost price, 2s. 9d.

This Company have had the honour of supplying the Tables of the most distinguished Families in the Kingdom with their VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF BONBONS,

By whom they have been pronounced AN UNRIVALLED DESSET.

RAILWAY PASTILLES, PENNY STICKS, AND OTHER PREPARED CHOCOLATES,

In Fancy Boxes— invaluable to Travellers and Excursionists.

FRENCH SYRUPS OF CHOICEST FRUITS, specially adapted for Evening or Juvenile Parties.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, PRESERVED AND CRYSTALLISED FRUIT,
Of exquisite quality and flavour.Sold by their appointed Agents, the principal Grocers, Druggists, and Confectioners throughout the United Kingdom.
(Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Wholesale Depôt.)

J. THWAITES,

WOOLLEN DRAPER, AND CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND GENERAL
FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMAN,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION,

61 & 62, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH (WOOLLEN DRAPERY DEPARTMENT),

AND

1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART-YARD, BOROUGH (CABINET FURNISHING DEPARTMENT).

(Entrance in High-street.)

J. THWAITES, from his knowledge of the best Markets, and buying all his Goods for Cash, feels confident, in soliciting the support of his Friends and the Public, who are anxious to procure Furniture of first-rate quality at moderate prices, an inspection of his Extensive and Superb Stock of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture and General Upholstery will prove their superiority over the inferior articles now so generally advertised.

The WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MANCHESTER DEPARTMENTS will be found well worthy the attention of Drapers, Tailors, and the Public, in which are kept the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND SUPERFINE CLOTHS, DORSESKINS, CASHMERMES, TWEEDS, LAMA CLOTHES, WOOLLEN & COTTON CORDES, MOLESKINS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.; with every Description of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

His great anxiety is to sell at the smallest rate of profit, and in every respect so to conduct his business as to entitle him, not only to the support of his Friends, but to their kind recommendations, which shall receive his best attention.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main training power, 1st size	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ditto, 2nd size	5 10 0	2 18 0
Ditto, 3rd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size	8 10 0	3 10 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	9 0 0	3 18 0
A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.	14 14 0	5 18 0

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,
(NEAR THE MANSION-HOUSE), LONDON.CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1824.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 1850.

Persons of all ages, and in every station, may assure with this Society on moderate terms, and the assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The FIFTH BONUS was declared in January last, and the amount varied with the different ages, from 24*1*/₂ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the last Five years; or from £1 to £2 10s. per cent. per annum, on the sums assured.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without intrenching on the amount made by the regular business, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability, secured by means of an ample Proprietary Capital—thus combining, in the same office, ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF BOTH SYSTEMS.

A copy of the last Report, setting forth full particulars, with a Prospectus, can be obtained of any of the Society's agents, or by addressing a line to

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

N.B.—A Fee of ONE GUINEA is allowed by this Society to the MEDICAL ATTENDANTS of persons proposing to assure, in all cases in which their advice and information is required.

THE CORPORATION OF THE SCOTTISH
PROVIDENT INSTITUTION for MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE, combined with Moderate Premiums.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

The SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION is the only Office in which the advantages of Mutual Assurance can be obtained at Moderate Premiums. The Assured are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability.

In many Offices, Assurers are offered the choice of a moderate scale of Premiums, without any claim to share in the Profits—or of a right to participate in these, at an excessive rate of Premium. Assurers with the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION are the sole recipients of the Profits, and at rates of Premium equally moderate with those of the Non-Participating Scale of other Offices.

The principle on which the Profits are divided is at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives—the surplus being reserved for those Members who alone can have made Surplus Payments: in other words, for those whose Premiums, with Accumulated Interest, amount to the sum in their Policies.

This principle, while it, on the one hand, avoids the anomaly of giving additions to those Policies which become claims in their earlier years, secures, on the other hand, that there is no Member who has not been, in a pecuniary sense, a gainer by the transaction, who does not receive a share of the Profits.

Annual Premiums to Assure £100 at Death.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
25	£1 18 0	40	£2 14 9
30	2 1 6	45	3 5 9
35	2 6 10	50	4 1 7

The same Premium which, at age Thirly, for example, is charged in the other Scottish Mutual Offices for Assurance of £1,000, will secure in this Society a Policy of £1,238.

Copies of the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, Prospectus, and every information, may be had free, on application at the LONDON BRANCH, 12, Moorgate-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1852.

MESSRS. VYSE respectfully solicit the nobility, gentry, and public, to inspect their entirely new stock of SUMMER MILLINERY, which they confidently trust will be honoured with the approbation of their numerous patronesses for its elegance and cheapness. Messrs. Vyse are also desirous of drawing attention to their Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, particularly fashionable for the present season, and for which their house has been so long pre-eminently celebrated. Ladies visiting their Establishment will find a fixed price attached to every article.—Messrs. VYSE, 30, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.

N.B.—Trimmed Bonnets sent into the country carriage free. An extensive assortment of Mourning Bonnets. Milliners supplied with first-rate Pattern Bonnets at really wholesale prices.

POPE'S TEA WAREHOUSE,
26, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, CITY.

POPE and COMPANY beg respectfully to invite attention to the present advantageous time to purchase Tea; the great depression in the market produced by excessive importations, enables them to offer a better quality at the annexed prices than at any previous period.

BLACK TEAS.

Rough flavoured Black	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Strong full-bodied Pekoe flavoured Black	3s. 8d.
Best Congou, highly recommended	4s. 0d.
Fine rich Peacock flavoured Souchong, brisk, full flavour, and strong	4s. 4d.

GREEN TEAS.

Strong, fresh pale-leaf Gunpowder	5s. 0d.
Good useful strong Young Hyson	4s. 0d.
Finest rich strong burnt ditto	5s. 0d.

Best Gunpowder imported, close-twisted, round leaf, rich, delicate flavour	5s. 8d.
--	---------

COFFEE.

In this article we have long stood pre-eminent for supplying the best that can be obtained, at very reduced prices.

Ceylon, sound whole berry

10d. and 0s. 11d.

Plantation ditto, strong

1s. to 1s. 1d.

Fine Costa Rica, highly recommended

1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 345.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
The Optional Minute ..	477
A Golden Opportunity ..	477
Minute of the Committee of Council on Education ..	478
Election Intelligence—	
The Metropolis ..	488
The Provinces ..	489
Scotland, and Ireland ..	490
The Anti-Papal Proclamation ..	478
Religious and Educational Intelligence.....	479
The Mirror of Parliament ..	480
Europe and America ..	483
The Australian Emigration Movement ..	484
News from the Diggings ..	485
Postscript ..	485
POLITICAL:	
Summary ..	486

Gold and Glitter ..	486
The Sanitary Sum of the Session ..	487
Election Notes.—V....	487
Election Intelligence—	
The Metropolis ..	488
The Provinces ..	489
Scotland, and Ireland ..	490
Ireland ..	490
Law and Police ..	491
Literature ..	493
Gleanings ..	493
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ..	493
Money Market, and Commercial Intelligence ..	494
The Gazette ..	494
Advertisements ..	495

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE OPTIONAL MINUTE.

THE greatest calamity which can happen to some people is success. Perhaps, it is oftener than failure, the immediate precursor of ruin. Especially is this the case where strength lies rather in appearances than in realities—where influence is more extensive than deep-rooted—where power is conventional, not solid. The Tractarians are, we think, likely enough to supply a fresh illustration of these rather old and well-worn truths. Just now their hope is in high feather, for they have gotten them a victory. For their own purposes, they had much better have suffered a defeat. Protectionism triumphed and expired in the same moment. If Sacerdotalism do not experience the same fate, we shall put no faith in analogies. It may prize its "minutes" in two senses—for they will soon come to an end. "A glorious berth the bishop has of it," remarked the verger of one of our western cathedrals, to a visitor whom he had conducted to the episcopal throne—"Ah!" replied the gentleman, "I'd have him make the most of it—for it's all the heaven he will ever know."

The priestly party in the Church of England cannot afford to triumph. They are not popular, even within the pale of the Establishment. They are condemned by the spirit of the age, which is intensely subjective and individualistic. All monopolizing claims, but especially religious ones, are distasteful to the majority in this country. Sacerdotalism may be predominant on the episcopal bench—powerful in the House of Lords—paramount in the Universities—and influential in the House of Commons. But it has no hold on the sympathies of the people. The nobility is divided about it. The middle classes repudiate it. The working men laugh at it. It can no more take root amongst us once again than can Norman chivalry, or mediæval feudalism. It does not belong to these times. If it is a resuscitation, it is merely galvanic. It has muscular action, but no life. It is a manufacture, not a growth. It harmonizes with nothing around it. It was meant for days of non-intercourse, restriction, stagnation—not for those of railways, free-trade, and universal movement. Its proper home is the cloister. It feeds on black-letter. It used to go arm-in-arm with the royal touch for the "king's evil," and flourished most securely when beldames were put to death for witchcraft. The world, or, at least, this country, is not the right place for it in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Its habits are at odds with all our modes of thought, word, and action. Were it a reality, we should regard it as one "born after due time"—but it is nothing but an elaborate sham, in which very few English Protestants have the smallest faith, and which, unless sustained by a public provision, would expire without a struggle.

Anglican sacerdotalism puts in a theoretic claim to cast the mind of the entire community in its own narrow mould—but is compelled, like many

other claimants, to content itself with an instalment. For the present it suffices to oust lay jurisdiction from Church of England schools. The Whigs generously gave it supremacy in all educational matters involving religion—the clergyman was dictator, and, in case of dispute, the bishop was sole referee. The more secular department of education was confided to the management of local committees, composed of subscribers being laymen. For some years past, the clerical element of the National School Society has protested against this usurpation of the priest's prerogative. The Rev. G. A. Denison has led on a pretty numerous host to an annual battle-field, and, happily for himself and his party, has been beaten. Lord Derby's accession to power opened a way to victory of which the Tractarians have not been slow to avail themselves. Like a tricksy tactician, Lord Derby was silent until the yearly educational grant had been voted—but, as soon as that was a *fait accompli*, he prepared, in Committee of Council on Education, a sort of supplemental minute. This minute renders it optional with the promoters of Church of England schools, seeking public aid, to adopt in their trust deeds any of the management clauses as they now stand, or with such alterations as have been set down in the margin. The scope of these alterations is to give exclusive power to the clergyman and his bishop, in respect of "moral" as well as "religious" matters, pertaining to education—in other words, to put local committees under the feet of the clergy—to elevate sacerdotalism to supremacy in the school as well as in the Church.

We are not, by any means, so alarmed by this concession to Tractarianism as are some of our Liberal contemporaries. At present, it signifies nothing more than that the Derby Administration sides with the priest party, which we already knew from its own avowal. Practically, the schools of the National Society have always been under the dominant influence of the clergy, and this "minute" gives them a sort of legal title to it. It will be barren of fruits for some time to come. Ministers are under a pledge not to act upon it until the opinion of Parliament has been formally pronounced. Even if the House of Commons should decide in its favour, some years must elapse before the working of this subtle change would begin to tell. But for ourselves, we have little fear of either Parliament or people. Tractarianism is in accord with the mind of neither. Its triumphs will but hasten on its doom. Time cannot go backward. The achievements of science have rendered a return to semi-barbarism impossible. Where a few priests have hitherto been discontented, henceforth an entire body of laity will be disgusted. Woe to the Church of England, when her best lay members distrust her! Already we see a rival to the National School Society is threatened. Low Church and High Church will come to an issue. The same Establishment will be unable to contain them both.

But what a flagrant outrage upon the people of England is virtually perpetrated by this Minute! They are unfit to manage the educational institutions which they are compelled to pay for. Morals as well as religion must be handed over to the exclusive keeping of ecclesiastics. Who, after this, will inveigh against the arrogance of Rome? Who, after this, will cast a stone at Popery for the grasping pretensions of its priesthood? To what extremes of absurdity shall we next be hurried? Religious protectionism still dares to advance its claims amongst us, because the citadel of it yet stands. And yet the very sentinels who pace its walls adopt "Civil and Religious Liberty" as their watchword!

This event ought to teach all classes that, in allowing Government to interpose in educational matters, it places within its hands a two-edged sword, with which, if it can smite down ignorance, it may also cut in twain all liberality. The Seculars exclaim, "See what you have come to by not coinciding with our plan"—just as when a man is ill of a fever, some one observes that "it could never have seized him if he had taken Morison's pills." Possibly not—but he might

have suffered from something worse. The true evil is the treating education on principles exactly the reverse of those on which all other social duties are treated—fostering it by public bounties, which not merely warrant but require public management and superintendence. Even if we could have Government aid without danger of these squabbles, we should have a very bad thing—for what the State undertakes to do for its subjects, its subjects will never do well for themselves.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

THE general election is now close at hand. Already the hustings are being erected, and in a few more days the returning officer will declare the fate of the political aspirants who are now straining every nerve to distance each other in the political course. Can Nonconformists exclaim in reply to inquiry, "Aye, ready!" Have they agreed upon putting up a candidate, to win now or presently, wherever they can advantageously do so? Have they ascertained the views of those already before them, and resolved to carry such as are in the right? And have they considered the tactics which they should adopt in order to make the election, in any case, in some way subservient to the promotion of the object which they have, or ought to have, at heart?

We fear that in many instances Anti-state-churchmen may be deterred from doing anything by the feeling that they cannot do much. It is a mistake to suppose that in the absence of a candidate they must needs keep their principles in abeyance, for where they cannot now obtain a representation of those principles in Parliament they may implant them in the minds and hearts of those whose help, at future elections, will well repay present exertion. The great obstacle to our advance has hitherto been public apathy—an unconsciousness of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and a reluctance to acquire the knowledge. Thanks to a series of ecclesiastical events, of great significance, the subject of the relationship of the civil power to religious institutions is daily occupying a larger share of public attention, and is forcing itself on the minds of the most unwilling. How much, then, may not be done by everywhere giving it unusual prominence at the coming election? The most listless will then be aroused. Politics will, for a few days at least, occupy all men's thoughts, and in public and private, in counting-house and shop, in parlour and in public meeting, in the committee-room and at the polling-place, they will be ready to read, to talk about, and to discuss all that has any bearing upon national or legislative topics.

Here, then, is a golden opportunity for telling truths, which may be neglected, or but hastily glanced at, another day, and for taking public men by the button, and turning inside out before their own eyes the shams and follies which form the staple of our present ecclesiastical system. The Anti-state-church Association has wisely made provision for the occasion by issuing a batch of placards, handbills, and tracts, calculated to arrest the eye, and, if read, to awaken interest and quicken thought. A copy of each lies before us, and, as we cannot give, we may just briefly describe, their contents. "The Dry-nurse of the Church: a Lullaby," is a placard-reprint of the felicitous parody recited by Mr. Forster at the annual meeting of the Association, which will be in the memory of all who heard it. In another placard, "The Irish Church: a Poet's Dream," we have Thomas Moore's richly humorous illustration of the dogma that—

"The way to treat
Heretical stomachs that thus dissent,
Is to burden all that won't eat meat,
With a costly meat establishment."

Smaller placards are headed, "Protestant Electors!"—an appeal to those who oppose grants to Romanists only, and a description of the character of the Irish Church—"Ought there to be a State Church?" being twelve pithy replies in the negative—"No more Religious Liberty," an exposure

of the worthlessness of the cry in the mouths of many who use it, and showing that what is wanted is religious *equality*. Among the handbills is a short but spirited address "To Nonconformist Electors," and "Questions for Candidates and Electors," in which, with Socratic skill, State-churchmen are put in a cleft-stick. "Mind how you Vote" is a smart election dialogue, in the form of a tract; and several other tracts, selected from the Society's catalogue, are recommended for their suitability.

It will not be necessary to suggest to quick-witted people the uses which may be made of this seasonable supply of ammunition. A comparatively small expenditure and a little tact on the part of the Society's friends in every town would bring these publications under the notice of hundreds of thousands, by whom they would be read with eagerness. By placarding the walls, employing boardmen at all the polling places, making use of shop windows, distributing at public meetings, and in committee-rooms, and wherever else men "most do congregate," to say nothing of plying candidates themselves with the information they, usually, so greatly need, these little missiles may be made more effective in a week than heavy artillery in a season of political stagnation. But a word to the wise and earnest will suffice. Let our readers send to the publisher of the Anti-state-church Association for a set, and selecting what is best adapted for their own localities, circulate them wisely and liberally, in faith that the truth which they are intended to diffuse will the sooner prevail for so well-directed an effort.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The following is the paper just printed by order of the House, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of June, 1852:—

By the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.—Their lordships having had under their consideration various representations from promoters of Church of England schools, objecting to portions of the management clauses as settled in pursuance of the minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 28th June, 1847, and of the subsequent correspondence between the Committee of Council and the Committee of the National Society for Promoting the education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales:

Resolved, that it shall be optional with the promoters of such schools, in applying for aid from the Parliamentary grant towards the cost of the buildings, to adopt the following paragraphs in the Clauses A, B, C, and D, either as they stand at present, or with all or any of the alterations shown in the margin. And in case any difference shall arise between the minister or curate and the committee of management hereinbefore mentioned respecting the prayers to be used in the school, not being the Sunday-school, or the religious instruction of the scholars attending the same, or any regulation connected therewith, or the exclusion of any book the use of which in the school may be objected to on^{*} religious grounds, or the dismissal of any teacher from the school on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion,† the minister or curate, or any member of the said committee, may cause a written statement of the matter in difference to be laid before the bishop of the diocese within which the school shall be situated, a copy thereof having been previously communicated to the said committee or minister or curate, if they or he shall not have been parties or privy to the making of the statement respectively; and the bishop may inquire concerning, and determine the matter in difference; and the decision of the bishop in writing under his hand thereon, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being in hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said decision into complete effect.‡ And in case any difference, other than and except such difference as last described, shall arise in the committee of management, the minority thereof (being not fewer in number than one-third of the whole of the committee) may make request in writing to the Lord President of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council for the time being, and to the bishop of the diocese wherein the said school shall be situated, and thereupon the said Lord President may nominate one of the inspectors of schools appointed as aforesaid to be an arbitrator in the matter in difference, and the said bishop may nominate one of the beneficed clergymen of the said diocese to be another arbitrator in the same matter. And the said arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall jointly select one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, being a lay member of the said Church of England, as another arbitrator. And in case they shall not jointly select such third arbitrator within the space of thirty days next ensuing their first meeting, the archbishop of the province within which the said school shall be situated and the said Lord President may jointly appoint a third arbitrator. And the three arbitrators so nominated as aforesaid shall inquire concerning the last-mentioned matter in difference, and the award in writing, under the hands of the said arbitrators, or of any two of them, when laid before the said committee, shall be final and conclusive in the matter. And the committee of management for the time being is hereby expressly required to take all such measures as may be necessary for immediately carrying the said award into complete effect. And it is hereby further declared that if the said bishop or the said arbitrators, upon any such reference as aforesaid, shall direct or award that any master, mistress, or teacher in the said school shall be dismissed, such direction or award, when a copy thereof shall have been served upon the said-

master, mistress, or teacher, personally, or by the same being left at his or her place of abode, or at the school aforesaid, addressed to the said master, mistress, or teacher, as the case may require, shall operate as a dismissal of the said master, mistress, or teacher, so as to prevent him or her thenceforth from having any interest in his or her office, or in the said school or premises, under or by virtue of this deed, and so as to disqualify him or her from holding thenceforth any right or interest under this deed, by virtue of his or her previous or any future appointment.

from it and form a new and better association for the promotion of Church education—soliciting from the Crown a charter and a share in the proceeds of the triennial Royal Letter.

THE ANTI-PAPAL PROCLAMATION.

The following is a copy of the proclamation forbidding Roman Catholic processions, &c., the substance of which we gave in the Postscript of our last:—

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.

Whereas by the act of Parliament, passed in the 10th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols, of their worship, in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and whereas it has been represented to us that such violation of the law has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that, whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to prevent and repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

The *Times*, in defending this step, says that for some time past the streets of London have been infested by "a parcel of dirty people in the dress of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics." They generally hunt in couples. "A more unpleasant sight cannot be encountered in the course of morning's walk than a brace of these dirty creatures, as they glide about amongst the people with downcast eyes and hasty step. Of course, the object is to familiarize the public with their presence. If Cardinal Wiseman and his Privy Council in Golden-square could once, in defiance of the English law, establish the custom, we should soon have our street crowds diversified with every conceivable costume of monachery." The *Times* consequently trusts that, for the future, if any ecclesiastics are found perambulating the streets in a procession, they will be conducted by the police to the nearest station-house. "We would not—all considerations of turmoil apart—have the streets of London become as the streets of Rome, along which swarms of unwashed beings, in robes black, white, brown, or grey, are to be seen passing at all hours of the day, like clouds over a landscape. The Roman Catholic priests must make up their minds to submit to the same regulations as practically affect the Protestant clergy." "It has been reported to us that, in the immediate neighbourhood of Orchard-street, Portman-square, a platform is erected on which, from time to time, copies of the Protestant Bible are committed to the flames. We warn the promoters of such proceedings, as they value their own safety, to hold their hands while it is yet time."

The *Morning Chronicle* regards the proclamation as a serious error—as showing petty malice and peddling vindictiveness. The subject is one of police, not of royal proclamation. The processions of all religious bodies or secular fraternities are "a scandal and annoyance" to "large numbers of our people."

The *Morning Herald* extols the act as one of high moral courage; and thinks that the Protestants of Great Britain ought to show their gratitude for this chivalrous assault on a powerful foe, by giving Earl Derby a renewed lease of power.

The Earl of Winchelsea addresses his Protestant fellow-countrymen to the same effect.

The *Daily News* thinks the proclamation is both a serious and a suspicious document: serious as involving an alteration in the spirit in which the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act has hitherto been carried out; suspicious in regard to the precise time at which it has appeared. "Ministers must, of course, be prepared to show that the necessity for issuing this proclamation was unavoidable, and that a mere ordinary police notification would have been wholly insufficient to have met the emergency. Otherwise they will have to rest liable to the suspicion of having misled their Sovereign for the unworthy purpose of gaining a few votes at the general election."

PATRIOTIST CROAKINGS.—When the Income-tax returns for the year ending 1852 are produced, we believe that they will exhibit a falling-off of twenty millions (!!) in the national income in one year.—

Morning Herald.—Notwithstanding the querulous notes in which ship-owners lament the quietus given to British shipping by the repeal of the Navigation-laws, an increase of upwards of 2,000 tons has been made to the port of Dundee within the last few days, and a still further increase is probable.

* moral or

† or on other moral or religious grounds.

‡ Provided that it shall be lawful for the minister or curate as aforesaid to exclude such book or to suspend such teacher pending such reference as aforesaid to the bishop.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DR. WILLIAMS'S DIVINITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The annual examination for these scholarships took place on Thursday last, at the Library, Red Cross-street. The successful candidates were Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Lancashire Independent College, and Mr. John Paton Brown, B.A., Spring-hill College.

SAILORS' IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the following announcement—"Sailors' Improvement Society."—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, June 14, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile End, on behalf of the above society. The meeting will be addressed by G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.; L. Heyworth, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. A. P. Black, A.M.; and Mr. Chipchase. The chair will be taken by J. S. Buckingham, Esq."—a considerable number of persons assembled at the time and place mentioned. But neither the chairman nor the speakers advertised made their appearance; and Mr. Whiteley, the promoter of the meeting, announced that the meeting in consequence was adjourned. To this an objection was made, and a chairman was chosen from the body of the assemblage. A confused and protracted discussion then ensued between Messrs. Whiteley (sen. and jun.), Mr. Salisbury, and Mr. Richardson, on the one part, and the Rev. J. Kennedy, T. C. Finch, and Mr. G. Hill, on the other—the latter stating many suspicious circumstances as to the proceedings of the former. After a continued scene of uproar and confusion, the Rev. J. Kennedy moved—"That in the absence of satisfactory information respecting the proceedings of the so-called 'Sailors' Improvement Society,' this meeting feels itself called on to withhold its confidence and support." He said he did not charge the society with fraudulent designs, but he simply contended, that it was not in a position to justify the public support being granted to it. Mr. Whiteley had been at least guilty of imprudence in connecting himself with a man who, a few weeks before, had been before a magistrate, and would have been sent to the Old Bailey but for the interposition of friends. Much money had been obtained, perhaps honestly enough on the part of the applicants, but which, on the part of the donors, was designed for another institution; and this had thrown much doubt and difficulty throughout the whole country in all cases of legitimate appeal in behalf of sailors [applause]. George Simmons, Esq., of Whitechapel, seconded the resolution.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The annual meetings of the above association were held last week at Bramley. The ministers and messengers of the respective churches met, on Monday evening, to form the several committees, and unanimously elected Mr. John Walcot, the resident minister of the place, to fill the office of moderator. On Tuesday and Wednesday sermons were preached by Messrs. Hanson, of Milnsbridge; Whitaker, of Golcar; and Larom, of Sheffield. The letters from the churches in the association were read on Tuesday afternoon. In the evening, the public meeting of the Itinerant or Home Missionary Society was held, when Mr. J. B. Bilbrough, of Leeds, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Foster, of Farley; Overbury, of London; Green, B.A., of Hoxton College; Dowson and Chown, of Bradford; and Evans, of Scarborough. The collections were larger than usual. The public meeting for the transaction of the business of the association was held on Wednesday, and several newly-formed churches were received.

ISLINGTON.—The Rev. Wm. Symonds, formerly of Great Shelford, but who has been pastor of the South Islington Baptist Church during the last twelve months, has felt it necessary to resign his pastorate, in consequence of the inability of the church adequately to support him and his family. This resignation the church has considered itself bound to accept; and although the circumstance has caused the deepest regret on both sides, it has given rise to no feelings but those of sympathy and kindness. The church only numbers about fifty members, and occupies the British School-rooms as a temporary place of worship.

STREPLE BUMETHEAD.—On Tuesday, the 25th ult., the Rev. W. A. Popley was recognised as pastor of the Independent church in this place. The Rev. H. Gill, of Haverhill; Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hersham; Rev. T. B. Sanisbury, B.A., of Finchfield; and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, conducted the services. In the afternoon, a tea-meeting was held in the British School-room.

NEW BEXLEY, KENT.—The first anniversary of the Congregational church in this town was held on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Sermons were preached by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, of City-road, and by the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Camden-town. Upwards of 150 persons sat down to a cold collation in a marquee near the chapel, and at five o'clock 200 persons sat down to tea. The dinner and tea were provided gratuitously by the friends, so that the entire proceeds might be added to the collections. On the following Sunday, discourses were delivered by the Rev. C. Gilbert, of Islington, and the Rev. W. Lucy, of Greenwich.

WESTHOUGHTON, LANCASHIRE.—The foundation stone of a new Independent Chapel was laid on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at this place, by James Watts, Esq., with the usual formalities. The ground was given by Mr. Thomas Green, and Mr. Richard Aughton, jun., of Preston, is the architect. In the evening, there was a tea party in the school-room, and a public meeting in the chapel, when the chair was taken by Mr. Watts, and addresses delivered by Dr. Hailey, and the Rev. Messrs. Roaf (of £12,000).

Wigan), Best (of Bolton), Hooper (of Heaton Mersey), and Bateson (of Egerton); the devotional exercises being conducted by the Revs. J. C. McMichael (of Farnworth), and Harrison (of Heywood). The chapel will be a neat structure, in the Gothic style, calculated to accommodate about 500 people, and will cost about £1,075, towards which about £700 has already been contributed.

WOBURN, BANB.—On Sunday, the 13th, two sermons were preached in the Independent Chapel, on behalf of the Sabbath-schools connected with the above place of worship, by the Rev. S. W. Kilpin, of Reading, who was ordained to the pastoral office on the Wednesday previous.

PENZANCE.—The funeral of the late Rev. John Foxell, Independent minister, who died unexpectedly on the 18th, took place on the Friday following, and was marked by a great demonstration of respect. His remains were interred at the Wesley Rock Chapel Cemetery; in the same grave with those of his wife. The first portion of the service was performed in the chapel in East-street, where he had been pastor for nearly forty-eight years. The chapel was completely filled, and in the congregation were many members of other religious denominations (members of the Established Church included).

MIDDLETON, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. George Graffey has removed from the Independent home missionary station, Brasington, Derbyshire, to the Baptist home missionary station here.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., a numerous and respectable company of persons, usually worshipping in the Baptist Meeting-house, Cannon-street, with gentlemen from other churches and denominations in the town, assembled there, and took tea together; after which, a valuable testimonial, consisting of a handsome purse, containing one hundred and five sovereigns, and an elegant easy chair, was presented by the Rev. Thomas Swan, on behalf of the church and congregation, and other friends, to Mr. J. W. Showell, one of the deacons of the church, as an acknowledgment of his highly important services as secretary for upwards of twenty years.

MORTLAKE.—The Rev. Dr. Henderson, late of Highbury College, has accepted the invitation of the Independent Church meeting at Sheen Vale Chapel, Mortlake, and enters upon his pastoral duties on the first Sunday in July.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new building about to be erected in Portugal-street, took place in the presence of a large concourse of the friends of the institution, the greater portion of whom were ladies. Owing to the illness of the Earl of Ellesmere, the President of the institution, the arrangements of the committee were disturbed; but his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at once consented to officiate. On the arrival of his Grace, he was received by Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College. The address agreed to by the committee was then presented, which set forth the objects of the institution and the vast amount of benefit it had afforded, as also the necessity for an increase of those benefits by the erection of a building to meet the wants of the neighbourhood, which would not cost less than £50,000, of which sum £36,618 17s. 2d. had been already raised. The usual formalities having been gone through, the stone was lowered under the direction of Mr. Thomas Bellamy, the architect, his Grace the Archbishop taking the trowel, spreading the mortar, and invoking a blessing on the foundation. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

GREAT FIRE NEAR ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK.—On Wednesday night, at a few minutes before nine, a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Hubbuck and Sons, wholesale oil and colourmen, Upper East Smithfield, facing the principal warehouses of St. Katherine's Dock. The premises in question were three floors high, and upwards of 100 feet deep. They were adjoined on one side by the Brown Bear Tavern, and on the other, by the extensive ship-biscuit stores of Messrs. Younghusband and Co. The various floors in the building were fitted up as stores, and contained many tons of oil, turpentine, saltpetre, and other inflammable articles. As the casks of colours became ignited, the flames assumed various hues; at one time they ascended through the roof the colour of deep crimson, which shortly afterwards changed to green, blue, and purple. Myriads of sparks were likewise issuing from the top of the warehouses, forming, in the whole, one of the grandest pyrotechnic scenes. The crowd was so great that the police were obliged to procure ropes and throw them over the thoroughfares leading to the fire, to keep the populace out of the way of the firemen. The firemen went to work in an admirable manner, and two branches were brought to bear on the flames from the St. Katherine's Docks. They had not been many minutes at work when a tremendous explosion occurred, caused, it is supposed, by the bursting of barrels of spirits of turpentine, which made the front wall part at one end, and it was feared it would fall. In spite of the torrents of water thrown upon the flames, they were not entirely extinguished until the following evening. The total loss must be very considerable. One part of the premises was fitted up with most costly machinery for grinding colours, pressing oils, &c., the whole of which is destroyed. The premises were closed at the usual hour in the evening, when everything appeared perfectly safe. The loss will be only partially covered by insurances amounting to

RELEASE OF MR. O'CONNOR.—The committee (as will be seen by our Parliamentary report) having reported to the House, and the House having directed that the member for Nottingham be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the warrant was placed in the hands of Capt. Gossett, who, with Inspector Beckerson, proceeded to execute it forthwith, accompanied by Mr. Bell and Dr. Tuke. The latter, addressing Mr. O'Connor, very cordially told him that he had obtained the permission of the Speaker to permit him to go out and dine with him and some friends at Chiwick. "Oh," said Mr. O'Connor, "I'm delighted. You've got leave, have you? You're a good fellow—you're a brick. Tell them to save my dinner here. Let's be off." They then proceeded along the river corridor into the principal court-yard, where, with Inspector Beckerson, they entered Dr. Tuke's brougham, and drove along Palace-yard just as—at a few minutes past six o'clock—the stream of members passed through Palace-yard. Mr. O'Connor, leaning forward, recognised several members, and saluted them with vehement gestures. Prior to leaving his prison apartments he discharged his score with the "kitchen," amounting to about £6 for the week, out of a £20 note, saying to the person he paid, jocularly, "There, take that, you ruffian;" and, in settling with the barber who daily shaved him, said, "Ah, you're a fine fellow, fine eyes, fine hair, fine head, and all for a shilling—there, take that, you ruffian." During his confinement he has written several orders for the strangers' gallery, and has consumed a quantity of snuff. The only thing of value besides some notes and a carpet-bag in his possession, was a sort of ornamental brooch to secure Scotch scarfs, with an inscription purporting that it was presented by persons describing themselves as "the female Chartists of Aberdeen."

TERRIFIC POSITION IN A RAILWAY-TUNNEL.—The tunnel connected with Spital Tongues Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is about two miles in length, passes under the northern part of the town of Newcastle, and is used exclusively for the conveyance of coals from the colliery to the river Tyne. Some repairs were going on in the tunnel on Wednesday, and as its breadth is only just sufficient to allow a wagon to pass along, orders had been sent to the colliery that no wagon was to be sent down after 10 o'clock. These orders had, unfortunately, been misunderstood. About 5 o'clock Messrs. Arkless, colliery viewers, and staithsmen, named Coulson, proceeded up the tunnel from the end next the river to look after the repairs, and, after they had got a good way up, to their surprise and horror they heard the noise of a loaded wagon rapidly approaching. Their only possible means of escape was to lie flat on the ground between the rails, and allow the wagon to pass over them. They did so, but Coulson, being a stout man, was caught by the lower part of the wagon, and was so dreadfully mangled that he died almost immediately.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—There was printed on Saturday some returns respecting the army and navy, which were obtained by Mr. Hume. For the several services for the current year the sum voted is £20,346,851; for 1851-52 it was £19,746,941. The army consists at home and abroad of 132,434 strong.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby, at his lordship's official residence, on Saturday, to urge upon his lordship the expediency of adopting measures to prevent the Crystal Palace or its grounds being opened to the public on Sundays. The deputation consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Sir John D. Paul, Mr. T. Hankey, Rev. John T. Baylee, Mr. H. Tudor, the Rev. C. English, Rev. E. Harden, Mr. R. Carrington, Rev. Dr. Russell (Chairman of the Central London District School), and Mr. Joseph Wilson (Chairman of the North Surrey District School). The deputation was favourably received. His lordship admitted the great importance of the object the deputation had in view, and promised it should have his best consideration in case the interference of the Government were required by the Crystal Palace Company.

RAPID LOCOMOTION.—Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, have contracted with the North Western Railway Company to supply a number of engines that shall take express trains from London to Birmingham, 113 miles, in two hours.

RAPID PROGRESS OF BRADFORD.—It is one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of the manufacturing districts, that in the town of Bradford, during the last sixteen months, the building and improvement committee have sanctioned the erection of no less than 1,703 buildings, of which 1,300 are dwelling-houses, thirty-one mills and warehouses, eighty-four shops, eleven churches, chapels, and schools, and 237 of a miscellaneous character. Ninety-four new streets have been opened in the same period. It is fair to presume that this increase in tenements has added to the population something like 6,700 souls. It is estimated that the amount expended exceeds £160,800 for the dwelling-houses alone. The whole amount expended would not be less than £238,000.

CHARLES GILPIN AND JOHN.—An amusing occurrence happened at the Perth election. Mr. Gilpin concluded his hustings-speech with the following apostrophe:—"Long live the Queen! long live the British Constitution! long live liberty!" A wag present followed it up, amidst the laughter of all around, "And Gilpin! long live he!"

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LAW OF COUNT-OUT AND DIVISION.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, in reply to an appeal from Mr. ANSTY, who complained of the count-out on several recent occasions, and especially on the previous night, when three members of the Government hid themselves in order to reduce the numbers present, the SPEAKER stated the rules of the House as to divisions and counting. No member had a right to vote unless he were in the House and had heard the question put. Before the question was put and a division taken, it was the duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms to clear the door and the lobby. It once occurred that a member was found in the lobby after it had been cleared. He was called to the table and asked if he had heard the question put. He said that he had not, and the Serjeant-at-Arms was then directed that the hon. member might withdraw. Whenever an hon. member took notice that there were not 40 members present the House was incompetent to transact business. The doors were not locked, but were kept open; and, till the Speaker actually counted the House, every member was entitled to withdraw. If there were 100 members in the lobby, there was no power to enforce their attendance. His attention had been rather irregularly called by the hon. member for Montrose to members behind the chair, because no hon. member had a right to address the chair under those circumstances; but he (the Speaker) actually counted twice over. The rule, however, was, that no member could be counted unless he were actually within the House, and the Chair had no authority to order his attendance [hear, hear].

After some remarks from Mr. BERNAL, and Mr. HUME—the latter recommending a revision of the rules thus laid down—the SPEAKER added that it was clearly impossible to apply the rules observed in the old building to the House sitting in the the new edifice.

Mr. ANSTY gave notice of a motion on the subject.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.

Mr. KEOGH questioned the Home Secretary in reference to the proclamation published in Tuesday's *Gazette* against Roman Catholic processions, and asked whether it was intended to give the same effect to the dormant clauses of the act of George IV. in Ireland as in England, by publishing a similar publication in the *Dublin Gazette*, and whether Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in Ireland were now to be prosecuted for doing that which they had been permitted to do, without interference, ever since 1829?

Mr. WALPOLE replied that as a friendly warning had been already given to a Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland that he was acting illegally in joining in such processions, and as the offence had not been repeated, no special proclamation would be issued as regarded that country, unless the law, which he denied had lain dormant, should be again violated. With regard to England, the interference of the Government had become necessary, in consequence of information received by them that religious processions, which had not been permitted for 300 years, were about to take place; and that in one instance such a procession of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics—a procession consisting of 150 people, and moving four miles along the high road—with banners, crucifixes, images of the Virgin and the infant Jesus, and other Romish emblems, had taken place, to the scandal of the Protestant inhabitants, and to the danger of the public peace.

NEW ZEALAND BISHOPRIC BILL.

Mr. ADDERLEY resumed the debate on the second reading of this bill, and denied that the colony was being depopulated, or that this second bishop would be any expense to the public purse. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL showed the legal necessity for the bill, in order to the appointment of a second bishop, without the resignation of Bishop Selwyn.

Mr. L. HENRY having moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. ANSTY seconded the motion. He denied that her Majesty had any ecclesiastical supremacy beyond these realms, except under the letter of some act of Parliament or some ordinance of the colonial Legislature. The House might rely upon it that when the Bishop of Christchurch went out to Canterbury, the Governor would send down a message to the Legislature and call upon them to make some provision for him. This was the case when Lord Aberdeen sent out a Roman Catholic bishop to New South Wales. If Parliament sent out an ecclesiastical judge to New Zealand, they could not prevent him from establishing an ecclesiastical court, and he did not wish to subject the people of New Zealand to the tyranny of the ecclesiastical courts which existed at home. He maintained that if the Queen had the power to issue letters patent appointing Bishop Selwyn, she had the power to issue other letters patent to alter and revoke the former.

On the appeal of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the SPEAKER ruled that Mr. Anstey had no right to speak a second time on the main question.

After a few words from Mr. HUME against the bill the House divided, and the numbers were:

For the adjournment of the debate .. 12

Against it 110

Majority 79

A division next took place on the motion for the second reading:—

Ayes 111

Noes 34

Majority 77

The bill was then read a second time.

RELEASE OF MR. O'CONNOR.

Mr. WALPOLE brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the facts alleged in a petition of Miss O'Connor, relative to the condition of her brother, Mr. F. O'Connor. The report stated that Dr. Tweedie and Mr. Lawrence had certified Mr. O'Connor's unsoundness of mind; and, as Dr. Tooke had consented to receive him into his asylum, and he and Miss O'Connor had undertaken that he should not be removed from the asylum without the consent of the House, the committee recommended that Mr. O'Connor should be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, in order to his being removed to Dr. Tooke's asylum.

It was explained that the agreement was only verbal, and applicable to the present session; and Mr. O'Connor was ordered to be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant without the payment of fees.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

A second bill, thus entitled, introduced by Mr. Anstey, and having for its object the reduction of the penalty on bribery from £500 to £50, to be recoverable in the County Courts stood for committal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the bill be committed that day three months. It contained two clauses. The first enabled actions for bribery to be brought and decided in the County Court. At present, questions of bribery, which in many instances were as important questions as could be considered in any court of justice, could only be decided by the superior courts, and no reason given for taking these important cases from their decision. The second clause enabled a committee of the House of Commons, which should determine that there had been extensive bribery in any county, city, or borough, to decide that the whole of that county, city, or borough should be taxed for the expenses of the inquiry, so that the innocent would be punished with the guilty.

Mr. ANSTY defended the first clause, and observed that the second clause was only permissive.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

For committing the bill 16

Against it 65

Majority 49

It being now five minutes past six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The morning sitting of the Commons on Thursday was taken up in the discussion of the Metropolitan Water Supply Bill, the motion for committing which was met by Mr. MOWATT with an amendment to postpone it for the session, on the ground that the public interest had not been considered in the bill, either in regard to the source of supply, distribution, or price. He urged that under proper arrangements, combining the sewage of the metropolis and the water supply under one system, the former might be made to pay the whole expense of the latter, and at the same time furnish the agriculturists with a more valuable manure than could be obtained from the South Sea Islands.

Lord EBBINGTON objected to the bill that the House had no information upon which to proceed. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE animadverted on the opposition of the sanitary association and the late head of the sewers commission, who had, by discharging the sewage of the metropolis into the Thames, polluted the existing source of supply. Government were entitled to the thanks of the House for pressing forward this bill. Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained that no member representing the metropolis had been placed on the committee, and supported the amendment. Sir B. HALL, as a metropolitan member, gave credit to the Government for the course they had adopted. Mr. GRACE spoke in favour of the bill, and ultimately, Mr. Mowatt withdrew his amendment.

The House then went into committee, and passed the first clause, in which an alteration was made, fixing 1855 as the date for the completion of the works and commencement of the operation of the bill. In the evening sitting, the committee resumed, and passed the whole of the remaining clauses.

METROPOLITAN BURIALS BILL.

Lord J. MANNERS moved, in the evening, the second reading of this bill. After detailing the circumstances attending on the failure of the act of 1850, he explained that the present bill was divided into four heads:—The first repealed the act of 1850; the second gave power to the Secretary of State to close burial grounds within the metropolitan districts which were prejudicial to public health or offensive to public decency; the third gave power to the parochial authorities to replace the burial grounds so closed by others without the metropolis; and the fourth empowered the use of the cemetery which the Government found themselves in possession of in providing temporary accommodation to parishes deprived of the means of burying their dead. The principle on which the bill proceeded was itself of local responsibility combined with Government control. It was not proposed to grant compensation, inasmuch as no burial-ground would be closed which was not a public nuisance, and inimical to the public health.

Lord EBBINGTON objected to dealing with the question at this period of the session, and more especially to the repeal of the act of the Board of Public Health, of which he had been a member.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE repeated and corroborated a former statement made by him—that a young man who died of small-pox, and was buried in St. Clement's churchyard, had been disinterred within

three weeks; and that the sexton was in the practice of breaking up coffins and bodies for the purpose of making room for other interments. He supported the bill, and thanked the Government for introducing it. He suggested that all graveyards within the metropolis should be closed by a certain day. After a few words in approval from Lord SEYMOUR and Sir B. HALL, the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

In completion of the sanitary measures of the Government, the Metropolitan Sewers Bill passed through committee.

NEW ZEALAND CONSTITUTION.

On the third reading of the New Zealand Government Bill, Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved the omission of the land clauses, in order that the New Zealand Company's claims might be considered in another session, which Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed and Mr. GLADSTONE warmly supported.

Mr. AGLIONBY and Mr. J. A. SMITH spoke in defence of the New Zealand Company; and professed their readiness to meet the charges which, they said, had been trumped up for an unworthy purpose.

The House divided; and there were

For Sir W. Molesworth's motion 21

Against it 99

Majority 78

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE VICAR OF FROME CASE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn till Monday, Mr. HORSMAN called attention once more to the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the appointment of Mr. Bennett. He adverted to the difficulties he had met with in obtaining and constituting his committee on the case (exempting the Government from censure), and the additional impediment interposed by Mr. Gladstone, in calling upon him—as he contended, not in accordance with, but contrary to, precedent, where an impeachment was not intended—to prepare heads or articles of the charges he had alleged against the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and concluded by stating his intention of abandoning the subject for the present session. He was satisfied with vindicating the right and duty of the House in relation to ecclesiastical scandals.

Mr. GLADSTONE denied having impeded the nomination of the committee, and contended that he was fully justified, by precedent, in demanding that the charges against the Bishop of Bath and Wells should be reduced to articles, and laid on the table. He characterised as dangerous the enormous power of accusation possessed by the House against private individuals, unaccompanied by the restraints which prevailed in a court of law; the only check being, that the House would not entertain charges that were not based on the most unquestionable foundation. It was no answer that impeachment was not intended—for it was the duty of Mr. Horsman, having brought such charges against the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to proceed to impeachment. But the charges had broken down, and Mr. Horsman had now discovered that the constitutional restraint which prevailed in the House of Commons would prevent that assembly being made the arena of licensed libel and defamation. In incriminatory proceedings the House only proceeded upon defined written charges, the one exception that he remembered being in the case of ship-money in the reign of Charles II., when the facts were everywhere notorious.

Sir W. P. WOOD entered into an explanation and legal defence of the views he had before stated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER interposed, and recommended that the discussion, which was raised upon a privilege that should be allowed to drop; stating, on the part of the Government, that if Mr. Gladstone had made the motion of which he had given notice in the event of a committee being nominated—that the charges be reduced to heads or articles—they would have felt it their duty to support it. The law in respect to the institution of clerks, he added, was in an unsatisfactory state, and it would be the duty of the Government to consider the subject, with a view to its amendment.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. V. SCULLY opposed it, as most unconstitutional and coercive, unaccompanied by any measure for the relief in Ireland, and which had been delayed until the time when most Irish members were unavoidably absent. The origin of the outrages in question was, he said, the land laws, and the proper and most effectual mode of repressing them was, not by multiplying penal enactments, but by removing the cause. He dwelt upon the ill effects of such a measure, especially on the eve of a general election—called for the production of those remedial measures which the Government had announced were actually prepared—and, declaring that the provisions of the bill would neither protect the innocent nor punish the guilty, he moved that the second reading be deferred for three months. Mr. LAWLESS seconded and supported this motion.

Mr. WHITSIDES explained the provisions of the act of 1847, and appealed to the details given by Mr. Napier, and to a return of outrages just laid before the House, as showing that the ordinary law was not sufficient to cope with such offences; and no means more gentle or less oppressive, he said, could be devised to supply its deficiencies. It was a measure of prevention, not interfering with the regular tribunals of the country, intended to maintain order, protect life, and secure liberty, and to

punish all laymen and ecclesiastics who violated the law. Mr. Whiteside complained of the ungenerous manner in which the endeavours of the Government to benefit Ireland were depreciated, and offered a spirited vindication of their Irish policy.

Mr. FRENCH said, the evils in question could not be grappled with by that or any other bill. If the gentry of Ireland did their duty in the matter, no coercion bill would be necessary. Captain MAGAN and Mr. F. SCULLY followed on the same side.

The House divided, and there appeared:—

For the second reading	118
Against it	13
Majority	105

INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

The bill was read a second time without opposition, but on the question that it be committed on Monday, Mr. FRENCH opposed the motion. It was defended by Mr. NAPIER, who said that the continuance of the act for another year was the best course the Government could take, inasmuch as the pressure of petitions which might be expected in July, beyond which period petitions could not be presented, would depreciate the value of land. Another year would likewise afford time for maturing the reforms in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. J. STUART complained that, under the operation of the act, the price of land had really been depreciated to twelve, ten, and even four years' purchase; and he moved that the bill be committed that day six months.

Mr. WHITESIDE defended the bill, and was replied to in a maiden speech by Mr. BUTT, who forcibly insisted upon the injustice of the original act, which had, he said, produced a revolution in the property of Ireland. He asked whether it was reasonable to continue for another year the existence of a court which had more business before it than could be disposed of, and when every additional petition would tend still further to depreciate the value of estates.

On a division there appeared:—

For the motion	78
Against it	6
Majority	72

MR. MATHER'S CASE.

Lord BEAUMONT brought forward on Monday, in the House of Lords, this now famous case; detailing the whole of the circumstances, and censuring the Foreign Secretary for want of firmness in the ulterior negotiations, but admitting he was right in holding Tuscany responsible for the injury instead of Austria. In conclusion, he moved for the production of the instructions to Sir H. Bulwer in which the nature of the redress demanded was explained.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, while condemning the outrage as altogether inexcusable, disputed the allegation of Lord J. Russell that it involved the honour of England. He held his predecessor, Lord Granville, to have been wrong in interfering before Mr. Mather had endeavoured to obtain reparation from the Tuscan tribunals—a British subject in a foreign country being entitled to the same redress as a native, and no more. He defended his own course in recommending pecuniary compensation, on the ground that the case was one of personal injury, and having replied to the comments of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, made in the other House, censured Mr. Scarlett for deviating from his instructions, and stating that Sir H. Bulwer had been directed to re-open the negotiations, and either to obtain an acknowledgment from the Tuscan Government of its responsibility, or quit Florence.

Lord CAMPBELL held that Mr. Scarlett had been fully justified in concluding the arrangement he had made with the Tuscan Government, and urged the vagueness of the instructions on which he had acted as the ground of justification.

The Earl of ABERDEEN was of opinion that the demand for redress might fairly have been made either upon Austria or Tuscany, but preferably upon Austria. After the ample apology of Prince Schwarzenberg, however, the national honour ought to have been satisfied, and Lord Malmsbury had done right in afterwards regarding the case as one of mere personal injury, to be compensated pecuniarily by Tuscany.

The Earl of DERBY shared fully in the responsibility of Lord Malmsbury, whose proceedings in this matter he had been cognisant of from the first. The liability of the Tuscan Government had been all along insisted on by the Government, but Mr. Scarlett had, on his own responsibility, waived this essential point of the case, and it was under these circumstances that Sir H. Bulwer had been directed to re-open the question.

Some further conversation ensued, and there being an objection to the production of the despatch, the motion was withdrawn.

THE EDUCATIONAL MINUTE.

On the motion that the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, as amended, be considered, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose, pursuant to notice given on Friday, to call attention to the recent Minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. His lordship commenced by remarking that it had been habitual for the House to receive an explanation or statement on being asked for the annual educational grant; and that that statement had not been made this year, was the more remarkable as an alteration in the Minutes was contemplated. He accepted, however, Mr. Disraeli's repudiation of underhand dealing in this matter—he would not revive that

part of the question. Still it was necessary that the question should be brought before Parliament. He reminded the House of the origin of the grant, of the institution, in 1839, of the Committee on Education, and of the ill feeling then excited against the Government. That the jealousy and hostility then displayed had been greatly allayed might be attributed, in a great degree, to the discretion, resolution, and forbearance, shown by Lord Lansdowne [hear, hear]. The same qualities were exercised with the same good results by his successor, appointed by Sir Robert Peel—Lord Wharncliffe. The British and Foreign School Society received grants on terms not dissimilar to those which were already settled for the Church of England, and the progress generally made in education throughout the country was still satisfactory. In 1847 new minutes were issued which created not less dissatisfaction than the arrangement of 1839. The opposition proceeded chiefly from the upholders of the Voluntary principle in education; but it was overcome in that House, and it has since been acknowledged, even by those who made the opposition, that great advantages had accrued. The annual grant had risen from £20,000 to £150,000 a-year. The Church of England could have no grievance, as her schools received 78 per cent. of that sum—and it was satisfactory to find that the Dissenters did not complain that the Church had so large a proportion. A difference did arise, however—that concerning the proportionate influence of clergy and laity in the control of the school and the schoolmaster. It was not a very large proportion of the clergy who insisted on having this power in their own hands; for, out of 370 schools which applied for the grant, only eight were refused because they objected to the management clauses. Archdeacon Denison's proposals were regularly rejected; and the committee of the National Society was working amicably with the Committee of Privy Council when the present Ministry came into office. But they could not let well alone. They appointed a fresh committee, who came to a very important resolution on the 12th of June.

I have stated that up to the present moment, if there is any difference between the local committees conducting the school and the clergyman with respect to religious instruction, there is then an appeal to the bishop of the diocese, and that he has the sole power of determining and deciding that difference, and, if necessary, the schoolmaster must yield to that decision and abandon his situation. But, if there is a difference between the clergyman and the committee upon any other subject than religion, then in that case it was provided, after a great deal of communication and correspondence with the parties, that the Lord President of the Council should name one of the inspectors of schools, that the bishop of the diocese should name a clergyman, and that, if the two should not agree, then that a magistrate of the county should be chosen by them [Sir J. Graham—"Who must be a layman"]; and that, by these three, the question should be decided. Now, seeing that the Lord President was restricted in his choice to an inspector of the Church of England schools, and that these inspectors were in almost every case clergymen, and must be first approved of by the archbishop—that the bishop, in his turn, named a clergyman, and that thus two out of three arbitrators were clergymen of the Established Church, it appeared to us that there was no ground for apprehension that cases of this kind would be decided with any unfair bias as against the Church by the clergymen appointed. But it appeared to the present Committee of Education that this was not security enough, and they have inserted a clause which enables teachers to be dismissed on other grounds. It was said in the former minute that in the event of any difference respecting the "dismissal of any teacher on account of his or her defective or unsound instruction of the children in religion," an appeal should lie to the bishop, whose decision should be final. But the Committee of Education, in the altered minute, have inserted the words, "or on other moral or religious grounds." Now, it is quite clear that this alteration places the schoolmaster in entire dependence upon the bishop [hear, hear]. There can be no doubt as to that, because it depends upon the view which the clergyman takes of what may be "moral grounds" whether he may think proper to continue the schoolmaster in the charge of the school. It is impossible not to see that these words include every possible objection that can be taken against a schoolmaster. It will be impossible for the schoolmaster to satisfy the clergyman who may wish to remove him. There are different parties in the Church whose views are exceedingly different with respect to the moral conduct of the schoolmaster. One clergyman may object that he is too lax, and that he gives too much recreation to his children, while another may think that he is too puritanical and strict. There is no ground of objection that can be taken to a schoolmaster that may not be said to be a moral ground, and, therefore, the schoolmaster must at once, under this alteration in the minute, feel himself dependent on the clergyman [hear, hear].

This was the first ground of objection to the proposed change, and a very grave one—for it was most desirable that the status of the schoolmaster should be raised, instead of his being degraded.

That the effect of this minute would be to degrade the teacher was strongly felt by those most concerned:—

I was not surprised that some gentlemen called upon me this morning to represent the effect of this minute. They said that not more than thirty teachers in these schools had been collected; but that they had no doubt, if a meeting had been advertised, there would have been a large meeting of schoolmasters of Church of England schools, because they all felt that their situation was changed, and that any opinion on the part of the clergyman to his disadvantage would at once deprive the schoolmaster of his situation, and that he would no longer have the opportunity of earning his bread and maintaining his position. There is, it is true, an appeal to the bishop; but there could be no doubt that the bishop would not, in the majority of cases, go through the particulars of the complaint, but that he would be disposed to take it as he heard it from the clergyman, and that in nineteen cases out of twenty he would de-

cide the complaint in accordance with the previous judgment of the clergyman [hear, hear].

But there was another objection to the change—that it would weaken the lay influence on the local committees. It was better for the clergyman himself that laymen should take a very great interest in the school; but if they could be told by the clergyman that upon moral grounds the schoolmaster in whom they have confidence is to be dismissed, it could not fail to diminish their motives to exertion, and to dispose them to leave the school altogether in the hands of the clergyman [cheers].

Sir, the Church of England has its elements of strength, and it has also its elements of danger. I am of opinion that its elements of strength are very much greater than its elements of danger. Its elements of strength are, when it carries with it the co-operation, the confidence, and the affection of the lay members of the Church; and its element of danger is, the being separated from the laity of the Church, seeking other means of gaining power and authority, and not resting its power and influence upon that general concurrence of sentiment on the part of the laity that has hitherto proved its best strength [cheers]. The effect of the alteration in the minute is, in my opinion, to diminish the strength and increase the danger of the Church. Its effect is to diminish the natural disposition of the clergy and the laity to act together, and to induce the clergyman, by the mere exercise of his authority and will, to direct the education of the people of this country.

The change, he thought, would not be very pernicious for some time to come. He had heard it said that in six or seven years, by the force of this minute, the laity would be excluded from the management of these schools. He doubted whether so great an effect will be produced ["hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches]. But it was a beginning on the part of a Government which has newly come to power—which owns itself not strong as regards the present Parliament, which acknowledges that its position dictated this session measures which were humble and useful, but who had begun with a measure of education which has neither humility nor utility for its characteristic [cheers and laughter]. If this were the case now, what would they do when they have greater confidence and greater power? If the people of this country should give them power to proceed further to an alteration of the Minutes of the Privy Council, the consequence would be nothing less than this, that a series of minutes would be introduced totally destroying the system of popular education as it now exists, placing it upon another basis, and thereby endangering the whole system of education as it has been approved of by Parliament and by the country [cheers]. Already a general alarm was felt in the National Society. It was even said that the charter of the society was altered, and that the Crown must be appealed to not to issue the Queen's Letters.

It is said, on the other hand, that after all it is but an alternative to the local school committees to choose in what form their own subscriptions shall be given, and under what management they wish their schools to be conducted [cheers]. If so, there would be great force in such an argument; but that is not precisely the case. Take the case of the promoters of a school who, with the assistance of the public funds, intend to maintain it. By means of this permanent trust-deed, or deed of settlement, they have the power I have described as being given by this minute, and that permanent trust-deed will affect all subscribers to the school hereafter [hear, hear]. It may happen that, in the course of five or ten years, the great body of the subscribers to the school may not wish this management clause to be enforced. But this trust becomes a permanent trust, and the subscribers to the school in all time hereafter have no power to alter it [cheers]. It is not a case where the local subscribers have, year after year, the power to alter the arrangements, but the promoters of the school at the present moment will have the power of deciding in what manner the school in all future time shall be carried on [hear, hear]. Another observation has been made. It has been said that the late Government, with regard to the Roman Catholic schools, made a similar provision. But with regard to that minute upon the Roman Catholic schools, what was conceded to the founders of these schools was, that the bishops and priests of the Roman Catholic Church should conduct the religious instruction of these schools, and decide for themselves what it should be. This is a difference between the Roman Catholic schools and those of the Established Church. But the principles of the Roman Catholic Church are very different from those of the Established Church of these realms. Into the nature of the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church I will not now enter; but the Established Church consists, not of the clergy alone, but of the clergy and laity [cheers]. Now, this is the point which I think it most desirable to keep in view, and which I think the people of this country will keep in view [cheers]. So long as the Church exists, they will think that the Church of England consists of the clergy and laity [hear, hear], and that with regard to all these questions of education the clergy and the laity should together decide.

This was not a question between the Government and the Opposition, but between the Government and all who thought that the strength of the Church of England consists in the co-operation and affection of the laity. Lord Derby had given an assurance that the grants shall not be distributed according to this altered minute until some fresh grant from Parliament shall be made. That was a security for the present. "I hope," Lord John concluded by saying, "that in the interval the matter will be considered by the Government and by the people of this country, and that they will see how important it is not to disturb a system which has been working harmoniously, and which is working great good, and that they will rather maintain those principles than seek to overturn them" [loud cheers].

Mr. WALPOLE immediately rose to reply. He was glad, notwithstanding the weight of business now pressing on Ministers that this subject had been thus

brought forward. It was a fallacy to say that a change had been made. It was only "a relaxation, which in particular circumstances is to be allowed." It was agreed after the stir and storm of 1839 that the Church of England schools should be subject to no further control than was necessary for the inspection and examination of the schools in relation to the application of the money granted by Parliament.

Thus matters continued from 1840 until 1846; that is to say, as long as the Conservative Government remained in power, and no complaint was urged against the manner in which the funds were applied during the whole of that period; and during the whole of that period, too, the promoters of schools had the fullest and freest liberty of action to constitute schools in the way they thought proper [hear]. When, however, the noble lord's Government came in, in 1846, an entire change was effected [cheers and laughter]. The change was no other than the introduction of the "management clauses," as they are called [hear, hear], and the adoption of these clauses was urged, nominally by way of recommendation or suggestion, but in point of fact, it was imposed as an obligation on members of the Church; for the promoters of Church of England schools were told that if they did not accept the clauses they should not obtain a shilling of the Parliamentary grant [loud cries of "Hear!"]. The members of the Church justly complained of this proceeding. The National Society, in all their correspondence with the Government, urged that they ought to have the selection of one out of the four clauses, or, at all events, that they were entitled to perfect freedom of action in the constitution of their schools. This is what was denied them by the clauses, contrary, I say, to the understanding come to in 1840, and if we have now restored it to them we have done only an act of justice, which will contribute, not, as the noble lord supposes, to increase the differences prevailing in the Church, but to restore harmony [hear].

The alleged degradation of the schoolmaster, diminution of lay influence, and separation of the clergy from the laity, was altogether an illusion on the part of the noble lord. The change simply amounted to this,—that promoters of schools should have the option of adopting the relaxed rule if they chose to do so. That was the sum and substance, the beginning and end, of what had been done.

The principle is a plain one. It is simply this—that the promoter of a school shall be at liberty to constitute it as he likes, and, having thus constituted it, shall be entitled to receive a portion of the public money in the same way as other persons, who have precisely the same freedom of action as himself [hear, hear]. I agree with the noble lord that schools which derive aid from the State ought to be under the supervision of the State to this extent,—that the public money should not be applied to any purpose but that for which it was intended. If my own opinion were to be consulted with respect to these schools, I should wish the lay element to constitute a great part of the controlling power; but because that is my opinion I must not be so unjust as to deprive another person, who thinks he can constitute a school in a better way, from coming to Parliament and saying, "If you grant money for the purpose of carrying on the great work of education I am entitled to a portion of it." Should you take this course you would take away from many persons the inducement which exists to found schools [hear, hear]. It is impossible to make all persons agree as to the manner in which schools should be conducted. Some may attach no great importance to the moral character of the teacher, provided they be satisfied that his doctrine was good; while others may, not unnaturally, desire that a teacher's conduct should be in harmony with his teaching. I maintain, then, that unless you destroy the freedom of action which every member of the Church is entitled to in the formation and endowment of schools, you cannot complain of our minute of Council.

The policy of the change was to him equally undoubtedly. Its beneficent influence was already felt. For the first time for several years, the National Society had met and separated in harmony. [No! no!] The Church, it was true, had her elements of weakness—and she had received heavy blows and sore discouragement from the Government of late years [loud cheers]. Then this relaxation he believed no greater boon could be conferred on the Church and on the country to which she belongs [renewed cheers].

Mr. GLADSTONE was certainly surprised, after all he had heard of satisfaction on the one hand, and of alarm on the other, to find that the case was not unlike that with which they were all familiar, of the mountain and the mouse, when they came to compare the considerable fears of one side and the sanguine hopes of another, with the very small results brought before them in the marginal notes of the paper now in their hands [hear, hear]. It appeared to him not possible to maintain the doctrine that unlimited freedom is to be given to the founders of schools as to what is to be taught in those schools. But what they had now to ask was, not whether the assertions made on the one hand are right, or whether in future a series of important changes were to be either rashly or surreptitiously introduced, but whether the changes already introduced were in themselves just and reasonable? Considering their magnitude to be very secondary, he could not deny that they appeared far from unreasonable [hear]. The changes were two. In the first place, the supervision of the clergyman was to be extended to moral as well as religious grounds; and, in the second, the clergyman was to be endowed with a provisional power of suspension, pending the reference to the bishop in those cases in which reference to the bishop is made. If the noble lord had been against granting the clergyman power on religious grounds he could very well understand why he said, that what

one clergyman takes to be religion another takes to be superstition; but he was not aware that the divisions of the Church extended to moral grounds, and he did apprehend that, in some cases, schoolmasters were most orthodox in their teaching, but scandalous in their conduct.

I entirely concur with the noble lord, that nothing is so important as to introduce a great deal of lay agency, both as regards schools and ecclesiastical concerns, but in schools particularly. This agency it is not difficult to find in large and populous parishes, but you must remember that you have not only to provide for the case of large parishes, where you may have intelligent men, who are thoroughly versed in all these matters and well able to control the master, but you have to provide for the case of thousands of country parishes, where there are perhaps, in addition to the clergyman, not more than three or four men above the class of labourers [hear, hear]. You cannot compel them to institute a committee in these cases, though I think it is exceedingly desirable, wherever you can, that a committee should be formed [hear, hear]. But under the regulations, as they now stand, you will be able to have a committee constituted where, but for those regulations, you could not have had one, and where the practice is likely to work safely [hear, hear]. I really must say that, where numbers are limited and information small, it would not always be safe to leave these matters in the hands of a committee. The standard of morality is very various in those classes, and, therefore, it would not be safe to make the dismissal of a schoolmaster on grounds of morality depend on the majority of a committee in such places.

There was no set of men who have the same anxiety as the clergy for keeping up schools. These minutes were, after all, merely experimental; and Parliament must review from time to time the progress of the experiment. He hoped the principle of public control would be steadily and moderately, yet firmly, adhered to; and he trusted that those questions of control as they arose would be considered in a kindly and conciliatory spirit, and that the House would not increase the difficulty of the question by exaggerating the importance of the changes that have been introduced into a system as yet necessarily experimental and provisional [cheers].

Mr. HUMPHREY wanted more information on the matter, and suspected that the change would tend to alienate the laity. Mr. W. MILES was of opinion that the alteration was just, and only regretted its operation was to be delayed until next year. Mr. J. A. SMITH condemned the minute. Mr. P. SCROPE described it as offensive to all the lay subscribers of the Church schools; and could only regard it as having been put forward for election purposes. Mr. SLANEY and Mr. EVANS made a few remarks adverse to the minute.

The conversation then dropped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "PRESIDENT" STEAMSHIP.—On Wednesday, in reply to Mr. H. BARRETT, Mr. STAFFORD said, that upon examination it was believed the wreck found lately on the coast of Banff, was not that of the "President."

THE FACTORY LAWS.—Mr. WALPOLE stated, in answer to Sir J. TYRELL, that the Home-office had received information of systematic infringements of the Factory Act, in the employment of females at certain factories in Gloucestershire, and that a sub-inspector had been sent down to inquire and to watch.

VESTRIES BILL.—Sir D. L. EVANS, in moving the second reading of this bill, described its object, which was to place two great united metropolitan parishes upon the same footing as they would have held if included in Hobhouse's Act. The bill was supported by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE and Mr. HUME, and opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. WALPOLE. Upon a division, the second reading was negatived by 86 against 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION) BILL.—The second reading of this bill—which removes defamation and some other offences, by laymen, from the spiritual courts; and which passed the lower House unopposed—was moved in the Lords by Lord WODEHOUSE, and supported by Lord CAMPBELL, Lord CRANWORTH, and Earl FITZWILLIAM. The Bishops of SALISBURY and OXFORD stoutly objected; and Earl DERBY recommended postponement. On a division, the bill was lost by 80 votes to 46.

CARE OF LUNATICS.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the second reading of a bill to authorize the confinement of lunatics after medical examination, though no overt act of insanity might have been committed. The LORD CHANCELLOR admitted the importance of the subject, but suggested that the bill be deferred to another session. Lord Shaftesbury acceding, it was withdrawn.

ALLEGED DISRESPECT TO THE QUEEN.—At the Thursday evening sitting of the Commons a petition was presented by Lord NASSAU from New South Wales, claiming the entire management of all the financial affairs and land arrangements of the colony, the Governor-General's salary only excepted. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, referring to some expressions in the petition (which, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, had been read at the table)—in particular one describing her Majesty as only the trustee of her colonial dominions—desired to have an opportunity of examining it, and suggested that its formal presentation should be deferred. Sir J. GRAHAM understood the petition had been presented, and by one of her Majesty's servants, and that the only question was whether it should be printed. The SPEAKER suggested that if any expression disrespectful to the Sovereign were in the petition the best course would be to withdraw it. Mr. GLADSTONE had read the petition, and had not observed any expression dis-

respectful to her Majesty. A similar opinion was given by Lord NASSAU, and ultimately the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

MR. COCHRANE AND M. MAZZINI.—Mr. B. COCHRANE drew attention to an address to the working classes by M. MAZZINI, which, he said, was both seditious as regarded this country, and offensive to our allies. He was interrupted on a point of order, and gave notice that he would repeat the interrogation.

LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to Mr. SLANEY, that a mass of evidence on this subject—taken by the committee of which the hon. member was chairman—is now before the Government; sufficient, in his opinion, to form a basis for legislation.

DUTY ON FOREIGN WINES.—Mr. MULLINGS put a question as to an apprehended reduction in the duty on foreign wine to 1s. a gallon. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that there was any intention so to reduce the duty, and added, if the opportunity should occur, any reduction of duties certainly would not apply to articles of luxury.

ALLEGED INVALIDITY OF A DIVISION.—Mr. ANSTEE repeated his motion for the commitment of his CORRUPT Practices at Elections Bill, on the ground that on the previous night the Speaker had left the chair without putting the entire question. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, however, repeated his amendment, and the bill was rejected by 67 to 24.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS BILL.—On going into committee on this bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that it had been altered on the suggestion of Mr. Bright; and that there would now be a general registry of Dissenting chapels throughout the kingdom.

COUNTY ELECTIONS POLLING BILL.—Lord GROSVENOR moved the third reading; but Mr. ALDERMAN THOMPSON and Colonel GILPIN opposed it, and Mr. DISRAELI suggested that as it could not apply at the ensuing general election, it had better be postponed. Lord GROSVENOR, however, divided the House, and the bill was lost by 80 votes to 30.

EFFECT OF THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Colonel THOMPSON moved a series of resolutions on this subject, which have long been on the papers; but at this hour—past one o'clock, raised no discussion, and were at once negatived.

RULES OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. ANSTEE moved for a modification of the rules he complained of on Wednesday. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to curtail the privileges of members, and the motion was negatived.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLDS BILL.—This measure, which was referred to a select committee after its second reading by the Lords, reappeared on Friday, and passed through Committee. It came out in conversation that the Lord Chancellor had withdrawn his opposition to the principle of the bill, and, with the other law lords, had bestowed great pains upon the amendment of its details.

COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—The Duke of ARGYLL presented in the Lords a petition similar to that presented in the Commons on Thursday, from the Legislature of New South Wales, claiming self-government and the sole control of all matters of finance and land. Earl GREY was of opinion that the constitution possessed by the colony was, in all respects, as free as in its present state it had a right to demand.

THE BARONESS VON BECK CASE.—On the motion of Lord BRAUMONT, and after a statement from the LORD CHANCELLOR that the Mayor and magistrates of Birmingham desired the fullest inquiry, a copy of the information for the apprehension of the Baroness von Beck was ordered.

DEPATCH OF BUSINESS.—The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, forwarded by a stage the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Nisi Prius Officers Bill, and the Common Law Procedure Bill; and passed the Equity Jurisdiction Improvement Bill.

GUANO ISLANDS.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr. CAYLEY, stated that the law officers of the Crown had given their opinion in 1835 that the Lobos Islands belonged to Peru; and in answer to Mr. F. SCOTT, he added that application had been made to the Peruvian Government, but hitherto without success, for free access to those islands. The best mode of securing guano was by bringing competition into play, and instructions had been given to the naval officer on the station to use his exertions to the discovery of new islands in those seas.

EXPULSION OF SPOTCH MINISTERS.—Mr. ANSTEE was proceeding, on the motion for adjournment, to call attention to the despatches of Lord Malmesbury, in reference to the expulsion of the Free Church ministers from Austria, but was interrupted on a point of order by the SPEAKER, who ruled that as the hon. and learned member had given notice of a motion on the subject for the 29th, he could not anticipate it.

LAW OF MARRIAGE.—On Monday, in the House of Lords, numerous petitions were presented for permission to marry with a deceased wife's sister; and Lords ST. GERMAN, LYNDHURST, and CAMPBELL, and the Bishops of St. ASAPH and SALISBURY, spoke on the subject.

GOVERNMENTAL SANITARY MEASURES.—On the consideration, in committee, of the Metropolitan Burials Bill, objection was made to the continuance of Dr. Southwood Smith's salary as member of the Board of Health; but the objection was not pressed. Sir W. CLAY moved a proviso, that no dwelling-houses, shops, or warehouses, should be permitted

to be erected on the site of closed burial-grounds; the consideration of which was postponed. The Sewers, Water Supply, and General Board of Health Bills, were each advanced a stage.

Poor-LAW BOARD CONTINUANCE BILL.—At the morning sitting, Sir J. TROLLOP moved the third reading; a discussion of considerable length was raised by an amendment postponed by Sir De L. EVANS, to prevent the interference of the Board in the appointment of parish officers. The amendment was negatived by 98 to 29.

EDWARD MURRAY'S CASE.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to Lord D. STUART, stated that there was reason to believe that Mr. Murray's life would be saved, and Sir H. Bulwer and Mr. Moore were engaged in obtaining information to enable Government to satisfy themselves as to his guilt or innocence.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER appealed to members who had notices for the next day (Tuesday), to give way. Mr. Rich, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hardcastle (a motion on church-rates) consented; and a threat from Mr. SCULLY, of moving sixty amendments to an Irish bill, induced its withdrawal. Mr. DISBANLI added, later in the evening, there was now a prospect of concluding by the end of the week.

DISABILITIES REPEAL BILL.—On the third reading of this bill (to indemnify Mr. Salomons), Mr. ASTREY moved its extension to all persons who refused to take oaths before Justices of the Peace. The addition was negatived by 50 to 4.

LORD MALMESBURY'S DESPATCHES.—The *Morning Chronicle*, of Wednesday, in a brilliant article respecting the deplorable failure of Lord Malmesbury as a foreign secretary, says:—"It is not easy to imagine a more disgraceful production than the correspondence lately laid before Parliament by Lord Malmesbury. In his lordship's own despatches we find a curious infelicity of style, a contempt for grammar, a rusticity of language which are almost sufficient to justify the imputations of unlettered ignorance so often cast upon the chiefs of the country party. But as Jupiter, when he wanted to win Europa, assumed the disguise of a short-horn, we must not be too hard upon a foreign secretary who endeavours, in his official compositions, to preserve the character of a squire. And, indeed, it would be easy to pardon Lord Malmesbury's solecisms, if, in these negotiations, he had only exhibited common sense and spirit. Grammar is not learned in a day, and we know that the present ministers were summoned, like Cincinnatus, from the plough. It is probable that the Queen's messenger discovered Lord Derby winnowing chaff, and found 'the most accomplished Christopher' at work on a heavy day. For the habits of mind engendered by such occupations everybody was, of course, willing to make allowances."

THE KOH-I-NOOR AN IMPOSTURE.—Sir David Brewster has discovered, and placed it beyond doubt, that the diamond in the Queen's possession, and which last summer figured so prominently in the Great Exhibition, is not the genuine Koh-i-noor that belonged to the great Mogul. It is a very fine diamond, however, and is the one which Shah Soojah surrendered to Ranjeet Singh as the real "Mountain of Light."—*Fifeshire Journal*.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE BETTING MANIA.—"A friend of mine," says a writer in the *Times*, "arrived in London the week before last at a fashionable hotel. He was informed by his servant that the greatest consternation prevailed in the lower regions, as the waiters, the porters, and the boots had risked their accumulations, and lost them, upon Hobbis Noble for the Derby. The chambermaid, however, having fortunately some Yorkshire connexion, had escaped the general crash, and had won seven pounds on Daniel O'Rourke. My friend instantly decamped, as he had no idea, he said, of the male servants paying their debts of honour out of his dressing-case; and even if the housemaid had run, as the expression goes, into money by the Derby, he had very great misgivings but that she would lose back her winnings and something more at Ascot. As Ascot was near at hand he thought, very wisely, there was no time to be lost, and he repaired to a quiet lodging where the maid-servant was not acquainted with the merits of Daniel O'Rourke."

REFORMS IN THE NAVY.—"The stirring up you enabled me to give the late Board of Admiralty"—writes Sir C. Napier to the *Times*, with permissible egotism—"has had its effect on the present, who really are doing a vast deal of good. The sailors are treated with more consideration than usual; their wages are now 'paid down' and leave given on their arrival in port, instead of being kept back till they are on the point of sailing; and they have brought a bill into Parliament to reduce the money kept in hand from six months to three!"

THE NEW MILITIA ESTIMATES.—In a Parliamentary paper just printed, the estimate of the charge for Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st April, 1852, to 31st March, 1853, is £386,000, of which sum, £365,515 is for Great Britain, and £21,000 for Ireland. The sum provided in 1851-2 was £1 3,700. The following are the items that appear in the report:—For bounties and recruiting charges, payable on enrolment and after training, £100,000; pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, when assembled for training and exercise, £74,200; clothing for non-commissioned officers and men, £63,750; beer money, marching money, and other contingent expenses, £31,465; making the total for England and Wales, £365,515, with various charges for the old standing militia, allowances, &c.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The *Conseil d'Etat* has rejected all the amendments proposed by the Committee on the budget. The members of the Legislative Corps are greatly irritated. A considerable number who were members of the Chamber of Deputies, declare that they will not resume their seats, or take any part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Several parcels of land, part of the confiscated Orleans property, have been put up for sale at Neuilly. No bidders presented themselves. The auctioneer made a speech to assure the company that they would have a perfectly good title to every lot that might be bought. He gradually put the price down from 400 francs to 120 francs, at which sum the lot was knocked down. The agent for the Orleans family at once protested against the sale. Upon this the lot was put up a second time, and another person bought it for sixty francs only. The agent formally protested again. Upon this the auctioneer withdrew in a fury, and the sale proceeded no further.

The cause (postponed from Saturday until Tuesday) came on Tuesday before the *Conseil d'Etat*, and was debated in presence of numerous spectators. The reporter, M. Léon Cornudet, merely stated the facts which occasioned the "conflict," and briefly enumerated the means called to bear either for or against the competency of the tribunal; the report contained no conclusion. M. Paul Favre, the advocate of the Princes, then addressed the Council, and submitted to it, as the basis of the discussion, the two following questions:—"1. Have the Princes of Orleans, from 1830 to 1852, been the legitimate proprietors of the estates of Monceaux and Neuilly? 2. In case they were recognised as the legitimate proprietors of said estates from 1830 to 1852, have they ceased to be so in virtue of the decree of the 22nd of January?" M. Maigne, Government Commissioner, demanded the confirmation of the decree of the "conflict" in what concerns the property comprised in the donation of the 7th of August, 1830, and the annulling of this decree in what concerns the property failing to the Princes of the Orleans family by the death of Madame Adelaide. The public sitting was closed at half-past three. The Council only separated at seven.

The decision was known in Paris on Thursday evening. It was in favour of the Government, but only by nine votes to eight. The Council has "adopted the 'conclusions' of M. Maigne, the Government commissioner, confirmed the 'conflict' in so far as it deprived the judicial tribunals of the power of entertaining demands for discussing the legality of the said decree, or for determining the sense or regulating the execution thereof, with respect to the Princes of the Orleans family, and annulled the part of the 'conflict' which would remove from the civil jurisdiction the examination of questions that might arise relative to the private property which they hold in virtue of hereditary right. The President of the Republic having given his approbation to the judgment by attaching to it the formula 'Bien juge,' and his signature, and the decision of the Council of State being sovereign, the matter may now be considered as completely set at rest."

The friends of the House of Orleans are in a state of jubilation at finding that the case was decided on the casting vote of M. Baroche alone; and they declare that it is impossible for the President, if he has any regard for his own character, or for the opinion of the country, to go further with the affair. The friends of Louis Napoleon are deeply embarrassed by the result, and many of them have strongly advised him to recede. But in the more intimate councils of the President, there would appear to be no intention to give way.

The Princes have recently held a meeting or conference, among themselves, the result of which is, that they have agreed as to their future bearing with respect to the elder branch. They have settled that they shall make personal advances to the Comte de Chambord, with a view to the realization of the much talked-of fusion. In other words, they will visit the Comte de Chambord, and acknowledge him as the legitimate heir to the Crown of France. After that important step, the Comte de Chambord will visit the ex-Queen of the French, at Claremont.

A large quantity of the correspondence of the Princes of the family of Orleans, found at the Palace of the Tuilleries after the 24th of February, has fallen into the hands of the Government, which is about to publish a large portion of it. The manuscripts have already been placed in the hands of an editor, who is to have the selection of the documents to be published. It is said, that the President has agreed to take 50,000 copies of the work, and that it will be distributed (gratis) all over France.

The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Liège on the 16th. General Changarnier had arrived at Liège on Thursday from Malines, and proceeded to the hotel occupied by her Royal Highness.

A bill is in preparation for altering the law respecting juries. The object of the change, as might have been anticipated, is to lessen the existing securities against an unjust condemnation. In France the unanimity of a jury has never been required; but, in the early part of Louis Philippe's reign, it was thought to be inconsistent with humanity that a prisoner should be condemned by a bare majority. Accordingly, a law passed the Chambers, in 1832, enacting that a majority of at least eight voices should be necessary to a conviction. Some years later, this law was repealed. A decree of the Pro-

visional Government went further in the direction of mercy than the law of 1832, and required a majority of nine against three. M. Cremieux, who, as Minister of Justice, signed this decree, was afterwards of opinion that its operation was to allow guilty persons to escape frequently; and, upon his proposition, the Constituent Assembly restored the law of 1832. It is the intention of Louis Napoleon's Government to return to the principle that a bare majority of seven voices shall suffice to convict.

Letters from Tuscany announce that François Madiai and his wife Rossa have been condemned, he to four years and a half, and she to three years and a half hard labour in the galleys, for having abjured the Roman Catholic religion! It is believed that the Minister of the Interior will commute the punishment to extradition.

The telegraph has announced that Mr. Murray's sentence has been commuted.

A *motu proprio* appears in the *Giornale di Roma*, of the 31st ult., by which the corporations of arts and trades, which had been abolished in 1800 by Pius VII., are revived. Every guild must be constituted by the public authorities, as soon as the latter shall find that it contains a sufficient number of members, provided it be shown that the guild has, or is shortly to possess, a church or oratory of its own, and a sufficient income or dotation for the maintenance of the said church or oratory. Every corporation is to have a council, called a congregation, which must compile a constitution for the guild in the course of a twelvemonth from the date of the decree. There is to be a general congregation, which shall have authority over all others; it is to be composed of the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, as president—the delegate of Rome, as vice-president—the senator of Rome, and a conservator named by each corporation. Any corporation may petition the Government to grant it the right of having a cardinal for its president.

The Government of Piedmont presented to the Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of the 12th, a bill for the legalization of marriage by civil contract. The Pope has refused to confirm the appointment of Monsignor Amat, nominated by the King, to be administrator of the archiepiscopal see of Turin, in the room of the expelled incendiary Fransoni.

The *Opinions*, of Turin, states, that M. Thiers arrived there on the 14th. He was to stay four days, and then proceed to Clarenza or Vevoy, on Lake Leman, there to fix his residence. The *Corriere Mercantile* states, that M. Thiers is at present writing a history of Florence, and that, during his stay at Rome, he had sixty statues of the Vatican photographed by M. Canova.

The Grand Council of Tessin has refused, by a majority of 48 against 35 votes, to recede from its recent resolution for secularizing public education and the convents. The Papal Nuncio has appealed to the Federal Council against this decision.

An open air representation of Schiller's "William Tell," somewhat in the fashion of the old mysteries, took place at Malleray, canton of Berne, on the 13th instant.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes from that city on the 11th inst., to the following effect:—"The ecclesiastical authorities of Silesia and Brandenburg have been roused to activity by the Jesuit missions in both provinces, and intend to send out a Protestant and Evangelic mission to counteract the effect the preaching of the 'Fathers' may have produced. From the accounts, it does not appear to have been very great, except in the Catholic districts of Silesia, where it acted in the nature of a religious 'revival.' It is remarked that in the Protestant provinces, the Jesuit missionaries carefully avoid touching on doctrinal and dogmas, and keep to the more general ground of morality and good works, at which no class of Christians can take offence. The Consistories of Silesia and Brandenburg, however, in undertaking a counter mission, find at the outset a difficulty the disciples of Loyola always manage to overcome. The Evangelic Churches of Germany are poor, and the Government, by which their secular affairs are controlled, will vote no funds for an extraordinary purpose. In both provinces, therefore, an appeal is made to the public for subscriptions for the work. It would be sanguine to anticipate much success for it."

The same writer says, in another communication:—

There is, at present, a congress of German school teachers sitting at Gotha, and, from the reports of the proceedings, it appears that the existing school system is by no means so approved at home as abroad, or by those intimately acquainted with its results as by those who judge by official reports and the statements of foreign inquirers. M. Diesterweg at the last sitting said, the endless divisions of Germany rendered any general system of national education impossible; all that could be done was to build on the few traits of character common to all the nationalities and races; he complained of the very inferior education received by German women as a great defect, and accused the States, collectively, as Governments, of neglecting to represent the national honour abroad, from which it resulted "that the Germans have no feeling of self-respect." A second speaker proved, on the authority of a passage from "Humboldt's Cosmos," that the German could never be anything but theoretic, dreaming, and a cosmopolite. The only distinct proposal in the way of improvement was one for increasing the instruction in natural science in the schools, which, however, is opposed by the Church and the educational authorities as perilous.

Letters from Munich state that Professor Liebig has at length yielded to the inducements held out to him by the Bavarian Government to leave Giessen, and settle at the University of Munich. He is to commence his labours there with the winter session.

The Emperor left Vienna for Prague and a tour through Hungary, on the fifth instant, with an immense retinue, and determined to gain popularity. He appears to have been well received at the Hungarian capital; but treated the Magyar nobles with dignified coldness. No amnesty is to be granted.

The representation of Schiller's "William Tell" has been prohibited at Trieste.

On Wednesday evening two arrivals from the United States took place, that of the "Great Britain" steam-ship, at Liverpool, and of the "Humboldt," at Cowes. Each vessel left New York on the 5th inst., the "Great Britain" making the voyage within eleven days, and the "Humboldt" in eleven days one hour.

The papers were still occupied with the proceedings of the conventions for the selection of presidential candidates, almost to the exclusion of every other topic. The Whigs throughout the country were beginning to move with alacrity. The Democratic National Convention had set them all in motion. The Maine Convention was very enthusiastic in the cause of General Scott, and selected delegates to advocate his interests in the nominating convention.

The House of Representatives had been petitioned to establish a mint at New York. Since the annexations of California, 90,000,000 of gold dust had been landed at that port. The expulsion of Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. A battle with the Indians of South Carolina had taken place, and their chief was killed.

By the "Cambria," which arrived on Sunday, we learn that the Hon. Franklin Pierce, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, had been nominated by the Democrats for President; and Mr. King, of Alabama, now President of the Senate, for Vice-President.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Oakley, tendering the hospitality of the city of New York to T. E. Meagher, was unanimously adopted by both boards of the Common Council. The 10th was the day recommended for the reception. Mr. Meagher had been invited to a public reception at Baltimore, but had for the present declined.

Kossuth arrived in New York at half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, from Albany. He was visited in the course of the evening by Governor Wood, of Ohio, and some other gentlemen staying at the Irving House.

Accounts from the West show that the cholera is quite rapidly extending its area. Many persons have recently died from this malady in several of the towns and on the steamers navigating the Mississippi. It also prevails to a considerable extent in connexion with other diseases on the prairies.

Montreal has been visited with a most destructive conflagration, in the business part of the city. The fire commenced at six o'clock, a.m., on the 6th inst., in the carpenter's shop of J. Martin, which, together with his residence, was quickly consumed, and two of his children were burned to death. From this point, the fire advanced to old St. Andrew's Church, which, together with a dwelling house and several out-buildings, was destroyed. The fire then extended its ravages as far as the steamboat landings, when several houses were consumed. The total loss is estimated at £250,000 to £300,000.

The West India Mails bring only renewed complaints from the sugar interest. The small pox still prevailed in Jamaica, but did not extend.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—James Phillips, a coloured man, who has been working peaceably and honestly for the last fourteen years at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he has a wife and children, was seized on the 24th as a fugitive slave, while at his regular work of driving a team for the railroad company, hurried before Commissioner R. M'Allister, where, on the strength of testimony that would not have proved title to a dog, he was adjudged a slave. The *American Standard* thus closes its account of this business:—"The alleged fugitive was then handed over to the custody of the officers, and immediately conveyed directly across the street into Dauphin county gaol. The entire street was filled with citizens of both sexes, and when Phillips's wife saw him dragged in at the prison door, she gave vent to her feelings in the most agonizing screams, which rent the air as she was conveyed to her desolate home. Fathers and mothers of families, who had never witnessed the practical working of the infamous slave law, now openly denounced it, and an entire revolution of public sentiment displayed itself throughout the borough. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, Phillips was taken in the cars to Baltimore, and at 4 in the afternoon to Virginia. So great was the feeling manifested that an agent was despatched to Baltimore to ascertain the price set on Phillips and purchase his freedom, to which our citizens very generously and very liberally contributed; but up to the time of our going to press no further news has been received beyond the safe arrival of the agent in Baltimore, and his expectation of their bringing Phillips back to that city to be sold. Postscript.—Mr. Shell has returned from Baltimore without procuring any tidings. It is presumed the officers have taken Phillips on to Richmond. Arrangements are being made to send immediately another agent all the way to Fauquier county, Virginia.—*New York Tribune*.

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.—The treaty between her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, the President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sweden and Norway on the one part, and

the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the succession of the Crown of Denmark, which was signed at the Foreign Office on the 8th of May, was ratified on Saturday, at a meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of the above-named Sovereigns, held at the Foreign Office. Owing to the absence of the Emperor of Russia from St. Petersburg, the ratifications on the part of that power have not yet arrived. In default of male issue in direct line from King Frederick III. of Denmark, his crown will be transmitted to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the male issue of the marriage of that prince with Princess Louisa of Hesse. The reciprocal rights and obligations of the King of Denmark, and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchies of Holstein and of Lauenberg, are not altered by the treaty.

A SPANISH THOMAS A'BECKETT.—The Bishop of Barcelona, who, when a simple priest, was celebrated for his party sermons, is likely to prove a sort of Thomas A'Beckett. He has organized religious congregations in every part of Catalonia. Nearly all the turbulent Socialist clubs have entered these religious congregations, and men that in the last democratical pronunciamentos were seen firing at images of the Holy Virgin as their practice-target, are now seen flaunting in the streets of the populous city of Barcelona with rosaries and scapularies that have been blessed by the turbulent bishop. That prelate has just incurred the displeasure of the Government by another act of prelatic authority. He has dedicated a religious tract of his composition to Don Carlos's son. The Minister of Grace and Justice has, it is said, appealed to the Papal Nuncio.

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Emperor of Brazil has opened his Parliament with a speech in which he claims credit for successful exertions to suppress the slave-trade.

THE ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—One of the principal discount houses has not only signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at 1½ per cent., but has declined to continue holding large amounts at that rate even in existing cases. In one instance a sum of £50,000 was thus refused.

MAGISTERIAL INSPECTION OF NUNNERIES.—Besides the numerous petitions that have been presented to the House of Commons from "Protestant women" resident in various towns in England, praying for magisterial inspection of nunneries, an address to her Majesty on the same subject, signed by 20,140 women of Glasgow, was presented a short time ago; and a similar address has been forwarded to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who has undertaken to present it to the Queen, from the Protestant women of Bristol and Clifton, signed by 25,800, and measuring 540 yards in length.

INAUGURATION OF THE EDINBURGH WELLINGTON STATUE.—On Friday the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated, in the metropolis of Scotland, by a brilliant and imposing ceremonial. The day was appropriately chosen as the anniversary of Waterloo. The Wellington testimonial was originated about twelve years ago by a great number of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, and above £10,000 were subscribed for the object. It was resolved to erect a colossal equestrian statue in bronze to his Grace, and the work was entrusted to Mr. John Steel, of Edinburgh. The artist has, after the lapse of ten or twelve years, during which he has had to surmount numerous difficulties connected with the casting in bronze of a statue of such magnitude, produced a work which all admit will vie with any equestrian statue in the kingdom, whether in respect to vigorous design or graceful execution. The site chosen for the statue is in front of the Register-office, where it has been raised on a pedestal of between twelve and thirteen feet high.

DECREASED COST OF PAUPERISM.—In 607 unions and parishes under the rule of the Poor-law Amendment Act, in England and Wales, the expenditure for the half-year ending Lady-day last was £1,620,647; a decrease of £57,418, as compared with the half-year ending Lady-day 1851.

REFUGE OF THE HOUSELESS.—A meeting of the society in connexion with the House of Refuge for the Destitute, in Margaret-street, Paddington, was held in Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday. Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. The object of the meeting, as stated by the noble chairman, was to consider the propriety of remodelling the society, with the view of more widely extending its efficacy. The house in Margaret-street had been hitherto managed by a single individual, who provided the requisite articles for the applicants, and reserved a certain sum to himself for his trouble. As many as thirty a day had to be turned away for want of accommodation, whilst seventy and one hundred nightly had been sheltered from the bitterness of a winter's night, without one professional beggar being among them. The funds were, at present, very low—amounting, in the past year, to only £141 odd, with a debt of nearly £300. The suggestions of the chairman were adopted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Tuesday morning, divine service was performed at Westminster Abbey, in celebration of the third jubilee of this society. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The communion was afterwards administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the clergy at the altar, and next to the laity in the body of the cathedral. In the evening a sermon was preached at St. James's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Bishop of Western New York.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

LECTURE AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday evening the most crowded meeting ever seen within the walls of the Society of Arts assembled to hear Mr. Shilling, a gentleman recently returned from the Australian gold fields, read a paper descriptive of the "diggings," their geological features, present position, and future prospects. Some specimens of quartz and "nuggets," provided by the kind attention of Professor Tennant, were exhibited, but so great was the crowd that only a few in the immediate neighbourhood of the table could gratify their curiosity by an inspection. The chair was taken by Mr. Winckworth.

In the commencement of his paper, Mr. Shilling said:—"Imagine a number of enormous haystacks, from 5 to 1,500 feet high, packed as close together as impenetrable substances of such a shape could be generally crammed, in ranges, but sometimes isolated; their steep slopes covered to the summit with the thin evergreen, or rather ever-brown, bush of Australia, and you will have a very fair idea of the general appearance of the gold districts. Its other features are such as are common to mountainous countries, with the limpid stream winding down the deep valley between the projecting spurs, or noisy torrent rushing impetuously down the adjoining gulley." For years the gold-bearing stream of Bathurst had been used for domestic purposes, and the soil tilled without gold having been discovered, for the gold is so sparingly and minutely disseminated throughout the soil that it is only in the process of washing that it reveals itself. "There is scarcely more appearance of it on the surface than on that of Wimbledon-common or Putney-heath." The locality named "Ophir" by Mr. Hargreaves is a deep ravine, through which flows the Summerhill Creek, from the lofty Canollus, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. So deep is the ravine, that the diggers enjoy very little of the sun. On one side it is bounded by rocks of quartz and schist, in some places almost perpendicular. The necessity of taking provisions with them acted as a check upon the number of diggers; still it is estimated that while, during the first ten days, there were 400 at Ophir, these had increased in another fortnight to 2,000, with hundreds still on the road. It was the reaction, resulting from hardship and disappointment, that enabled the sheepmasters to get in their first clip. In New South Wales the Turon have hitherto been the principal diggings, and as many as 20,000 are estimated to have been there at one time. At the Louisa Creek, where a nugget worth £13,000 was found, a company is now working a half-acre claim. Their average get up to the time of the lecturer's leaving was ten ounces a day, with thirty men employed, who received £2 5s. wages and rations. This was much above the average of the previous diggers, showing the great advantage of system. He had the pleasure of dining with the company on Christmas-day, off roast beef and plum-pudding, the thermometer being 100 deg. in the shade. Banks with a gentle slope from ridges covered with the detritus of the auriferous rocks, short sharp turns in the stream, and rocks in its bed lying with upturned edges, and crevices forming receptacles or pockets for deposits, are pretty sure indications that gold in abundance is to be got; but, in the dry diggings, there is little to guide the digger; he has no idea until he has actually tried and dug a hole to the bed rock what his fortune is likely to be, and the depth to which he has to dig varies from five feet to twenty feet, and even more. The mixture of earth and pebbles is extremely hard, and picks worked on it require to be pointed very often. After working down through this to bed rock, the gold digger may be rewarded handsomely, and he may, on the other hand, have thrown all his labour away. Some such holes, sixteen or more feet deep, yield barely a quarter of an ounce a day during washing, while others, not half the depth, may yield from five to ten ounces.

But we will suppose (said the lecturer) a party of diggers over all the difficulties of the road and arrived on the gold field. Unless they are so fortunate as to have arrived at a time when some new diggings have been discovered and before all the claims are occupied, they will have to prospect in search of one; so while some are left in charge of the property, others provided with pickaxe, spade, and prospecting pan, start on the prospecting tour; the pan is merely a large round flat-bottomed shallow tin dish, into which, as soon as they come to what they consider a good place, they will throw a spadeful of earth and stones—carrying it down with them to the stream, they will here dip it into the water and shake it, thus allowing the particles of gold, if there, to descend by their weight through the upper layer of agitated earth and stones, then holding it so that the water may carry off the earth through which it will have passed, they again dip it in the water and repeat this simple process until the earth is all carried away and the gold only left. As soon as they find it in what they consider paying quantity, they will choose some convenient place on the stream where they may establish their cradle. The cradle is exactly the same thing as the common domestic article, with an upright wooden handle attached to it, and is used solely as a convenient machine for rocking an iron sieve placed at one end of it. Under the sieve is fixed in the cradle a board sloping downwards, with a couple of ledges across dividing it into three nearly equal parts. The earth and stones are thrown into the sieve, when the cradle ought to be vigorously rocked, water being all the time poured on so as thoroughly to separate the mud, clay, and earth from the stones. When this is done, a glance is sufficient to tell if there are any nuggets of gold among the stones—though, for that matter, the risk of throwing them away without looking would not be very great, so rarely is it the case that there are any. The sieve is then filled again, the cradle rocked, the stones thrown out, and the process repeated until the accumulation of

mud at the ledges is considered sufficient, which is then carefully scraped away, and the gold picked out. Frequently there is none, sometimes only a few grains, but occasionally many ounces are taken out.

In concluding, Mr. Shilling expressed his conviction that the amount taken from the soil had been immensely exaggerated. He doubted whether, on the whole, the actual gross yield equalled the expense incurred. And he thought the necessity of adaptation to the work could not be too strongly insisted upon.

The Chairman said that he felt much indebted to Mr. Shilling, and would feel obliged if he could throw any light on a fact which had been communicated to him. A friend had sent out 800 sovereigns as a venture to purchase gold, and the result of the transaction, after paying all expenses, was a profit of only £1 15s. 9d. Mr. Shilling suggested that the gold might not have been properly assayed. There was only one person in Sydney who knew how to assay gold. A gentleman read extracts from a Sydney paper just received, to show that there were numbers of persons out of employment there, and seeking it at small salaries; also that the average earning was about an ounce and a quarter per week per man. Mr. Shilling said when he left Sydney wages were rising rapidly. Tinmen got £3 per week, and bakers £2. Mr. S. Sydney said there was no doubt there was ample employment in Australia for strong men, but persons of the better class who thought of going out would do well to recollect that the work was something like laying gas-pipes in London. There were many young men here who dressed well but had little money in their pocket. If they were not afraid when out of sight of their friends to become shepherds, or bullock-drivers, they might get plenty of employment and good wages. Mr. J. Saunders said he had resided thirteen years in the colony, and believed that those advertisements for situations were from men of bad character, who would not get employment anywhere [hears]. Forty or fifty thousand hands could at this moment be absorbed by the labour of the colony without inconvenience. In answer to an inquiry, two or three gentlemen said that sovereigns were the best venture that emigrants could take with them, and Mr. Shilling added, that the expense of living at the diggings was about 15s. a week. Mr. Foster proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Shilling. Professor Tennent, in seconding the vote, dwelt upon the necessity of some chemical and mineralogical knowledge, as preliminaries to the Australian voyage. The best advice he could give to intending emigrants was to go down for two or three weeks to the mines of Derbyshire or Cornwall, and there study the various processes connected with digging, washing, and smelting the ores. The vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is an extract from a letter by Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Skye Emigration Committee, relating to the departure of 194 Highland emigrants for Australia:—

Portree, June 10, 1852.—Our emigrants left Skye by the steamer last night. They were all, men, women, and children (I mean those who were to embark at Portree), assembled in the church, where our committee met them at eight o'clock to take leave of them. They appeared full of hope and spirits, and seemed very thankful for the assistance that enabled them to get away. I was very much pleased both with their appearance and demeanour. When they were all arranged I made a short address to them, and the Rev. Angus Martin, one of five clergymen who attended from different parts of the island, addressed them in Gaelic, and offered up a prayer, in which all seemed fervently to join. Our principal medical man then addressed them, inculcating attention to cleanliness during the passage, and temperance after their arrival in the colony. Unluckily, the steamer was detained on her passage to Portree, and it was late before the people got on board; and still more unfortunately, this has been a wet, boisterous day, and they, poor people, were ill provided with outer garments. They went under the charge of an officer (Mr. A. Martin), who is a very sensible, humane man, and he will do everything he can to lessen the discomfort of their passage to Glasgow.

The Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne calls attention to the danger of overcrowding emigrant ships. He has visited a ship with 800 men, women, and children, on board. "The ship, I admit, was a very fine one, nearly if not quite new. She had two decks berthed from stem to stern. I do not deny but that the berths were of the regulation dimensions; that the classification was similar to that I have seen in other emigration ships—as good as the circumstances will permit. There were evident praiseworthy attempts to ventilate both these decks, and to give a certain proportion of light to the lower one; but there was the fact of 800 souls stowed away as close as they could be packed when in their berths; there was but too clear evidence of a most inconvenient crowding when they were out of them. I admit the plan of laths sliding up and down upright posts gives some more passage space than existed under the old system, but I ask any one who knows anything of any ship, much less of an *emigration* one, what the state of things must be in a vessel just large enough to be berthed for 800 souls occupying every inch of both decks? To this number of emigrants there were appointed two surgeons. The crew, I was told, was sixty in number. It was raining when I went on board—the majority, therefore, of the passengers were below. The heat, &c., gave, in my opinion, unmistakable evidence of the impropriety, in a sanitary point of view, of this system of freighting both decks of a ship with life so closely packed."

The Leviathan "Great Britain" screw steamer is about to be transferred to the "Eagle line" of Australian packets, belonging to her present owners,

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool. She is announced to leave that port for Melbourne, on the 21st of August next. She will carry three classes of passengers—upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon, 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. She will have accommodation for about 1,000 passengers.

The Cunard Company has decided upon establishing a first-class line of steam ships between the United States, Panama, and Australia, in conjunction with their mail steamers to New York. Not only are the arrangements completed, but the vessels are nearly ready to commence running, even before the railroad between Panama and Chagres is completed. The Panama route is the only one that embraces a rapid mail service between the mother country and New Zealand, and this not only without detriment, but with great advantage to the Australian colonies. There is, as has been satisfactorily established before the select committee, an important and rapidly-increasing commercial intercourse between New Zealand and Australia. Tahiti will also supply a proportion of the passengers and letters to be carried by the company, and negotiations will be immediately entered into with the French Government to secure their co-operation and support.

NEWS FROM THE DIGGINGS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Sydney, February 4:—

There is nothing very new here, except that the favourite digging at present is in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, at a place called Mount Alexander (Mitchell's original name being Mount Byng, under which name you will find it in the maps). There the gold is turned up by tons! In the middle district the calculation seems to be that, of ten persons employing labour at digging for wash-gold, only one pays his expenses, and of every five who dig on their own account only one pays his expenses. Of course the Melbourne proportions are much more favourable, but there is still a good deal of gambling there; and I cannot help thinking that the uncertainty of gold-finding is one of its principal charms. More than £1,000,000 sterling have already been shipped from the two colonies; about £700,000 from this; so that a great proportion of the lower orders are enriched. As yet they hoard; at least, they do not purchase land, as was expected. The articles which have risen most in value, in consequence of the demand for them, are those of *gourmandise*, such as hams, champagne, &c.; but, above all, the gold-digger is expending his money on the back of his lady. An article of ladies' dress cannot be too expensive for his *chère ami*; so that fine shawls, feathers, &c., are seen flaunting about in all directions. Five per cent. on the gold turned up is about the exact amount of the sum received by Government for the license to dig for gold. As four in five are, as above mentioned, unsuccessful, it follows that, of the gold actually turned up, the Crown only gets one per cent., and the other four per cent. of the revenue derived from the licenses is derived from the other branches of industry which prevail in the colony. Such is this unwise system, which, while it gives little or nothing of this immense wealth to the Crown, i.e. to the public, is actually destroying all industry, by making our labouring population gamblers, and by turning four-fifths of our disposable labour to actual waste."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A train with four carriages has been upset between Aylesbury and Cheddington, as it was proceeding at a pace of about twenty-three miles per hour, till it arrived within a mile and a quarter of the junction, when the engine suddenly ran off the line, passed through a quickset hedge, and fell on its side in the adjoining field. The guard, George Allen, was thrown with great violence and taken up insensible from the spot. Some brandy was administered to him, and he revived a little, but expired before they got to a house. There were fifteen passengers, all of whom escaped with only slight bruises. The coroner's jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find that the deceased, George Allen, came by his death by accidental circumstances, in consequence of the engine of the train of which he was the guard jumping off the line of the Aylesbury Railway. The jury think that, owing to the clay subsoil, the rails and sleepers require constant attendance and care, and that it appears from the evidence that there is not in places sufficient ballast above the clay. That the bearings are too far apart, the jury considering that there should be another sleeper under each rail."

ADMIRALTY SHIPS.—The "Megara" has just accomplished a wonderful passage from the Cape. It will remain recorded as a proud fact in the annals of the Admiralty, that this gallant ship has at length completed the run in only twice the time taken by an ordinary commercial steamer. The "Hellepont" sailed a fortnight after the "Megara," and arrived about a fortnight before her. The total time occupied by the commercial steamer was thirty-five days—Her Majesty's screw steamer took sixty-one days to accomplish the same distance. This may indeed be considered as a triumph. We invite attention, however, to the performances of an emigrant sailing ship, the "Bride," Capt. Nassar, which made the passage from Plymouth to Port Phillip in seventy-five days, that is to say, in only fourteen days more than the time occupied by her Majesty's steamship "Megara" in the run home from the Cape. The "Bride," a mere sailing ship, reached the Cape on her outward voyage in forty-four days; the "Megara," with steam power, accomplished the homeward run in sixty-one days. This, however, may be considered a great success for the Admiralty.—*Times*.

SINGULAR PREJUDICE AGAINST MEDICAL TREATMENT.—In the sub-district of Kensington—says the weekly report on the health of London—four deaths were registered from scrofula, two of which, along with the death of a child from "convulsions," occurred in one house, 10, Addison-terrace. The three inmates of this house who died were a gentleman, his wife, and son. The registrar was told that "a prejudice existed in the mind of the gentleman against medical treatment. He recently returned from Scotland, where it appears that scrofula maligna was raging. A few days after this arrival at home one of his children was taken ill with this disease; he refused to send for medical aid until all hope of recovery was past; five days thereafter he died of the same complaint; three days afterwards his wife also died; her sister, who came from the country to attend them, was seized with the malady, was removed from the house, and has since died. One servant and two other children also suffered from the same disease, but were removed to Brighton, and, it is stated, have now recovered." The registrar has made an inspection of the house, but cannot trace anything prejudicial to health. The gentleman was eccentric in his habits, having been known to live for many months on brown bread and water, although possessed of large property.

CLERICAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment, on Wednesday, to the prelates and other dignitaries of the Church, upon their return from St. Paul's, after the sermon to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 350. The Bishops of Michigan and Western New York were among the guests.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 23, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The New Zealand Bill was read a second time yesterday in the House of Lords. Speeches were made by Earl DESART, Lord LYTTELTON and WODEHOUSE, the Duke of NEWCASTLE and Earl GREY; the two latter objecting to the charge for the New Zealand Company with which the colony is saddled.

In the House of Commons, Mr. BERNAL read a letter from Jamaica, describing the state of the sugar interest as ruinous. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON promised prompt and anxious attention.

Mr. HUME called attention to the petition from New South Wales, and to the conduct of the High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON promised respectful attention to the former, and defended the latter.

In Committee on the Metropolitan Burials Bill, Sir W. CLAY withdrew his proposed proviso as to building on closed burial grounds; and proposed a more important amendment—a clause annulling the distinction, in the case of parties objecting to the services of a clergyman, between consecrated and unconsecrated ground; and securing to such parties the services of their own minister. The amendment was seconded by Sir JAMES DUKE, and supported by Mr. OSBORNE, Admiral STUART, Lord D. STUART, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Mr. D'YMOURT, Mr. PETO, Lord R. GROSVENOR, and Col. THOMPSON—opposed

In the evening, in reply to Mr. MILNES, Lord BYRON, Lord J. MANHEIM, Lord SAYMOOR, and Mr. WALTER POLE—and rejected by 62 votes to 40. STANLEY gave the details of the case of a coloured man named Pereira, an articled seaman on board a British brig, and under British protection, who, on the vessel being compelled by distress to put into the harbour of Charleston, in the United States, had been cast into the common jail, and was detained there under the slave-law of South Carolina. The case was still pending in the State Court.

The Irish members withdrew their opposition to the Valuation Bill; and it, with several others, was advanced a stage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The procession on the Isis, popularly called the Oxford Boat Show, "went off gloriously" on Monday evening. A sermon from the Bishop of Oxford, a musical festival in the theatre, and a parody thereof in the streets, were the incidents of yesterday. "A Tutor" has written a piquant appeal to the gowmen against the vulgarity in which they are accustomed to indulge at "commemoration" time.

Dr. Achilli's action proceeded yesterday till late in the evening. The principal witnesses for the defense were the Rev. A. Watt, formerly clerical secretary to the Malta (Protestant) College; and three servant girls who had lived with Dr. Achilli. The case for that side closed with the putting in of a document from the Court of Inquisition—which Lord Campbell accepted with many protestations that he did so only on the ground of international law, and hoped no harm would come of it to the Protestant religion.

The judgment of the House of Lords in the Braintree case will be delivered on Friday.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1852.

In our trade to-day we have not any alteration to note, the weather since Monday is of a more favourable character than of late for the growing crops, particularly Wheat. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,900 qrs.; Irish, — Foreign, 2,500 qrs. Barley—English, 240 qrs.; Irish, 190 qrs.; Foreign, 4,360 qrs. Oats—English, — qrs.; Irish, 1,160 qrs.; Foreign, 5,520 qrs. Flour—English, 2,430 sacks; Foreign, 1,120 sacks; 11,000 barrels.

The Emperor left Vienna for Prague and a tour through Hungary, on the fifth instant, with an immense retinue, and determined to gain popularity. He appears to have been well received at the Hungarian capital; but treated the Magyar nobles with dignified coldness. No amnesty is to be granted.

The representation of Schiller's "William Tell" has been prohibited at Trieste.

On Wednesday evening two arrivals from the United States took place, that of the "Great Britain" steam-ship, at Liverpool, and of the "Humboldt," at Cowes. Each vessel left New York on the 5th inst., the "Great Britain" making the voyage within eleven days, and the "Humboldt" in eleven days one hour.

The papers were still occupied with the proceedings of the conventions for the selection of presidential candidates, almost to the exclusion of every other topic. The Whigs throughout the country were beginning to move with alacrity. The Democratic National Convention had set them all in motion. The Maine Convention was very enthusiastic in the cause of General Scott, and selected delegates to advocate his interests in the nominating convention.

The House of Representatives had been petitioned to establish a mint at New York. Since the annexations of California, 90,000,000 of gold dust had been landed at that port. The expulsion of Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. A battle with the Indians of South Carolina had taken place, and their chief was killed.

By the "Cambria," which arrived on Sunday, we learn that the Hon. Franklin Pierce, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, had been nominated by the Democrats for President; and Mr. King, of Alabama, now President of the Senate, for Vice-President.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Oakley, tendering the hospitality of the city of New York to T. B. Meagher, was unanimously adopted by both boards of the Common Council. The 10th was the day recommended for the reception. Mr. Meagher had been invited to a public reception at Baltimore, but had for the present declined.

Kossuth arrived in New York at half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, from Albany. He was visited in the course of the evening by Governor Wood, of Ohio, and some other gentlemen staying at the Irving House.

Accounts from the West show that the cholera is quite rapidly extending its area. Many persons have recently died from this malady in several of the towns and on the steamers navigating the Mississippi. It also prevails to a considerable extent in connexion with other diseases on the prairies.

Montreal has been visited with a most destructive conflagration, in the business part of the city. The fire commenced at six o'clock, a.m., on the 6th inst., in the carpenter's shop of J. Martin, which, together with his residence, was quickly consumed, and two of his children were burned to death. From this point, the fire advanced to old St. Andrew's Church, which, together with a dwelling house and several out-buildings, was destroyed. The fire then extended its ravages as far as the steamboat landings, when several houses were consumed. The total loss is estimated at £250,000 to £300,000.

The West India Mails bring only renewed complaints from the sugar interest. The small pox still prevailed in Jamaica, but did not extend.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—James Phillips, a colored man, who has been working peacefully and honestly for the last fourteen years at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he has a wife and children, was seized on the 24th as a fugitive slave, while at his regular work of driving a team for the railroad company, hurried before Commissioner R. M'Allister, where, on the strength of testimony that would not have proved title to a dog, he was adjudged a slave. The *American Standard* thus closes its account of this business:—"The alleged fugitive was then handed over to the custody of the officers, and immediately conveyed directly across the street into Dauphin county gaol. The entire street was filled with citizens of both sexes, and when Phillips's wife saw him dragged in at the prison door, she gave vent to her feelings in the most agonizing screams, which rent the air as she was conveyed to her desolate home. Fathers and mothers of families, who had never witnessed the practical working of the infamous slave law, now openly denounced it, and an entire revolution of public sentiment displayed itself throughout the borough. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, Phillips was taken in the cars to Baltimore, and at 4 in the afternoon to Virginia. So great was the feeling manifested that an agent was despatched to Baltimore to ascertain the price set on Phillips and purchase his freedom, to which our citizens very generously and very liberally contributed; but up to the time of our going to press no further news has been received beyond the safe arrival of the agent in Baltimore, and his expectation of their bringing Phillips back to that city to be sold. Postscript.—Mr. Shell has returned from Baltimore without procuring any tidings. It is presumed the officers have taken Phillips on to Richmond. Arrangements are being made to send immediately another agent all the way to Fauquier county, Virginia.—*New York Tribune*.

THE DANISH SUCCESSION.—The treaty between her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Austria, the President of the French Republic, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Sweden and Norway on the one part, and

the King of Denmark on the other part, relative to the succession of the Crown of Denmark, which was signed at the Foreign Office on the 8th of May, was ratified on Saturday, at a meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of the above-named Sovereigns, held at the Foreign Office. Owing to the absence of the Emperor of Russia from St. Petersburg, the ratifications on the part of that power have not yet arrived. In default of male issue in direct line from King Frederick III. of Denmark, his crown will be transmitted to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the male issue of the marriage of that prince with Princess Louisa of Hesse. The reciprocal rights and obligations of the King of Denmark, and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchies of Holstein and of Lauenberg, are not altered by the treaty.

A SPANISH THOMAS A'BECKETT.—The Bishop of Barcelona, who, when a simple priest, was celebrated for his party sermons, is likely to prove a sort of Thomas A'Beckett. He has organized religious congregations in every part of Catalonia. Nearly all the turbulent Socialist clubs have entered these religious congregations, and men that in the last democratical pronunciamento were seen firing at images of the Holy Virgin as their practice-target, are now seen flaunting in the streets of the populous city of Barcelona with rosaries and scapularies that have been blessed by the turbulent bishop. That prelate has just incurred the displeasure of the Government by another act of prelatic authority. He has dedicated a religious tract of his composition to Don Carlos's son. The Minister of Grace and Justice has, it is said, appealed to the Papal Nuncio.

BRAZIL AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Emperor of Brazil has opened his Parliament with a speech in which he claims credit for successful exertions to suppress the slave-trade.

THE ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—One of the principal discount houses has not only signified its unwillingness to receive any fresh deposits at 1*½* per cent., but has declined to continue holding large amounts at that rate even in existing cases. In one instance a sum of £50,000 was thus refused.

MAGISTERIAL INSPECTION OF NUNNERIES.—Besides the numerous petitions that have been presented to the House of Commons from "Protestant women" resident in various towns in England, praying for magisterial inspection of nunneries, an address to her Majesty on the same subject, signed by 20,140 women of Glasgow, was presented a short time ago; and a similar address has been forwarded to the Earl of Shafesbury, who has undertaken to present it to the Queen, from the Protestant women of Bristol and Clifton, signed by 25,800, and measuring 540 yards in length.

INAUGURATION OF THE EDINBURGH WELLINGTON STATUE.—On Friday the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated, in the metropolis of Scotland, by a brilliant and imposing ceremonial. The day was appropriately chosen as the anniversary of Waterloo. The Wellington testimonial was originated about twelve years ago by a great number of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, and above £10,000 were subscribed for the object. It was resolved to erect a colossal equestrian statue in bronze to his Grace, and the work was entrusted to Mr. John Steel, of Edinburgh. The artist has, after the lapse of ten or twelve years, during which he has had to surmount numerous difficulties connected with the casting in bronze of a statue of such magnitude, produced a work which all admit will vie with any equestrian statue in the kingdom, whether in respect to vigorous design or graceful execution. The site chosen for the statue is in front of the Register-office, where it has been raised on a pedestal of between twelve and thirteen feet high.

DECREASED COST OF PAUPERISM.—In 607 unions and parishes under the rule of the Poor-law Amendment Act, in England and Wales, the expenditure for the half-year ending Lady-day last was £1,620,647; a decrease of £57,418, as compared with the half-year ending Lady-day 1851.

REFUGE OF THE HOUSELESS.—A meeting of the society in connexion with the House of Refuge for the Destitute, in Margaret-street, Paddington, was held in Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday. Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair. The object of the meeting, as stated by the noble chairman, was to consider the propriety of remodelling the society, with the view of more widely extending its efficacy. The house in Margaret-street had been hitherto managed by a single individual, who provided the requisite articles for the applicants, and reserved a certain sum to himself for his trouble. As many as thirty a day had to be turned away for want of accommodation, whilst seventy and one hundred nightly had been sheltered from the bitterness of a winter's night, without one professional beggar being among them. The funds were, at present, very low—amounting, in the past year, to only £141 odd, with a debt of nearly £300. The suggestions of the chairman were adopted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Tuesday morning, divine service was performed at Westminster Abbey, in celebration of the third jubilee of this society. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The communion was afterwards administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the clergy at the altar, and next to the laity in the body of the cathedral. In the evening a sermon was preached at St. James's Church, by the Right Rev. Dr. De Lancey, Bishop of Western New York.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION MOVEMENT

LECTURE AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday evening the most crowded meeting ever seen within the walls of the Society of Arts assembled to hear Mr. Shilling, a gentleman recently returned from the Australian gold fields, read a paper descriptive of the "diggings," their geological features, present position, and future prospects. Some specimens of quartz and "nuggets," provided by the kind attention of Professor Tennant, were exhibited, but so great was the crowd that only a few in the immediate neighbourhood of the table could gratify their curiosity by an inspection. The chair was taken by Mr. Winckworth.

In the commencement of his paper, Mr. Shilling said:—"Imagine a number of enormous haystacks, from 5 to 1,500 feet high, packed as close together as impenetrable substances of such a shape could be generally crammed, in ranges, but sometimes isolated; their steep slopes covered to the summit with the thin evergreen, or rather ever-brown, bush of Australia, and you will have a very fair idea of the general appearance of the gold districts. Its other features are such as are common to mountainous countries, with the limpid stream winding down the deep valley between the projecting spurs, or noisy torrent rushing impetuously down the adjoining gulley." For years the gold-bearing stream of Bathurst had been used for domestic purposes, and the soil tilled without gold having been discovered, for the gold is so sparingly and minutely disseminated throughout the soil that it is only in the process of washing that it reveals itself. "There is scarcely more appearance of it on the surface than on that of Wimbledon-common or Putney-heath." The locality named "Ophir" by Mr. Hargreaves is a deep ravine, through which flows the Summerhill Creek, from the lofty Canollus, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. So deep is the ravine, that the diggers enjoy very little of the sun. On one side it is bounded by rocks of quartz and schist, in some places almost perpendicular. The necessity of taking provisions with them acted as a check upon the number of diggers; still it is estimated that while, during the first ten days, there were 400 at Ophir, these had increased in another fortnight to 2,000, with hundreds still on the road. It was the reaction, resulting from hardship and disappointment, that enabled the sheepmasters to get in their first clip. In New South Wales the Turon have hitherto been the principal diggings, and as many as 20,000 are estimated to have been there at one time. At the Louisa Creek, where a nugget worth £13,000 was found, a company is now working a half-acre claim. Their average get up to the time of the lecturer's leaving was ten ounces a day, with thirty men employed, who received £2 5s. wages and rations. This was much above the average of the previous diggers, showing the great advantage of system. He had the pleasure of dining with the company on Christmas-day, off roast beef and plum-pudding, the thermometer being 100 deg. in the shade. Banks with a gentle slope from ridges covered with the detritus of the auriferous rocks, short sharp turns in the stream, and rocks in its bed lying with upturned edges, and crevices forming receptacles or pockets for deposits, are pretty sure indications that gold in abundance is to be got; but, in the dry diggings, there is little to guide the digger; he has no idea until he has actually tried and dug a hole to the bed rock what his fortune is likely to be, and the depth to which he has to dig varies from five feet to twenty feet, and even more. The mixture of earth and pebbles is extremely hard, and picks worked on it require to be pointed very often. After working down through this to bed rock, the gold digger may be rewarded handsomely, and he may, on the other hand, have thrown all his labour away. Some such holes, sixteen or more feet deep, yield barely a quarter of an ounce a day during washing, while others, not half the depth, may yield from five to ten ounces.

But we will suppose (said the lecturer) a party of diggers over all the difficulties of the road and arrived on the gold field. Unless they are so fortunate as to have arrived at a time when some new diggings have been discovered and before all the claims are occupied, they will have to prospect in search of one; so while some are left in charge of the property, others provided with pickaxe, spade, and prospecting pan, start on the prospecting tour; the pan is merely a large round flat-bottomed shallow tin dish, into which, as soon as they come to what they consider a good place, they will throw a spadeful of earth and stones—carrying it down with them to the stream, they will here dip it into the water and shake it, thus allowing the particles of gold, if there, to descend by their weight through the upper layer of agitated earth and stones, then holding it so that the water may carry off the earth through which it will have passed, they again dip it in the water and repeat this simple process until the earth is all carried away and the gold only left. As soon as they find it in what they consider paying quantity, they will choose some convenient place on the stream where they may establish their cradle. The cradle is exactly the same thing as the common domestic article, with an upright wooden handle attached to it, and is used solely as a convenient machine for rocking an iron sieve placed at one end of it. Under the sieve is fixed in the cradle a board sloping downwards, with a couple of ledges across dividing it into three nearly equal parts. The earth and stones are thrown into the sieve, when the cradle ought to be vigorously rocked, water being all the time poured on so as thoroughly to separate the mud, clay, and earth from the stones. When this is done, a glance is sufficient to tell if there are any nuggets of gold among the stones—though, for that matter, the risk of throwing them away without looking would not be very great, so rarely is it the case that there are any. The sieve is then filled again, the cradle rocked, the stones thrown out, and the process repeated until the accumulation of

mud at the ledges is considered sufficient, which is then carefully scraped away, and the gold picked out. Frequently there is none, sometimes only a few grains, but occasionally many ounces are taken out.

In concluding, Mr. Shilling expressed his conviction that the amount taken from the soil had been immensely exaggerated. He doubted whether, on the whole, the actual gross yield equalled the expense incurred. And he thought the necessity of adaptation to the work could not be too strongly insisted upon.

The Chairman said that he felt much indebted to Mr. Shilling, and would feel obliged if he could throw any light on a fact which had been communicated to him. A friend had sent out 800 sovereigns as a venture to purchase gold, and the result of the transaction, after paying all expenses, was a profit of only £1 15s. 9d. Mr. Shilling suggested that the gold might not have been properly assayed. There was only one person in Sydney who knew how to assay gold. A gentleman read extracts from a Sydney paper just received, to show that there were numbers of persons out of employment there, and seeking it at small salaries; also that the average earning was about an ounce and a quarter per week per man. Mr. Shilling said when he left Sydney wages were rising rapidly. Timmen got £3 per week, and bakers £2. Mr. S. Sydney said there was no doubt there was ample employment in Australia for strong men, but persons of the better class who thought of going out would do well to recollect that the work was something like laying gas-pipes in London. There were many young men here who dressed well but had little money in their pocket. If they were not afraid when out of sight of their friends to become shepherds, or bullock-drivers, they might get plenty of employment and good wages. Mr. J. Saunders said he had resided thirteen years in the colony, and believed that those advertisements for situations were from men of bad character, who would not get employment anywhere [hears]. Forty or fifty thousand hands could at this moment be absorbed by the labour of the colony without inconvenience. In answer to an inquiry, two or three gentlemen said that sovereigns were the best venture that emigrants could take with them, and Mr. Shilling added, that the expense of living at the diggings was about 15s. a week. Mr. Foster proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Shilling. Professor Tennent, in seconding the vote, dwelt upon the necessity of some chemical and mineralogical knowledge, as preliminaries to the Australian voyage. The best advice he could give to intending emigrants was to go down for two or three weeks to the mines of Derbyshire or Cornwall, and there study the various processes connected with digging, washing, and smelting the ores. The vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

The following is an extract from a letter by Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Skye Emigration Committee, relating to the departure of 194 Highland emigrants for Australia:—

Portree, June 10, 1852.—Our emigrants left Skye by the steamer last night. They were all, men, women, and children (I mean those who were to embark at Portree), assembled in the church, where our committee met them at eight o'clock to take leave of them. They appeared full of hope and spirits, and seemed very thankful for the assistance that enabled them to get away. I was very much pleased both with their appearance and demeanour. When they were all arranged I made a short address to them, and the Rev. Angus Martin, one of five clergymen who attended from different parts of the island, addressed them in Gaelic, and offered up a prayer, in which all seemed fervently to join. Our principal medical man then addressed them, inculcating attention to cleanliness during the passage, and temperance after their arrival in the colony. Unluckily, the steamer was detained on her passage to Portree, and it was late before the people got on board; and still more unfortunately, this has been a wet, boisterous day, and they, poor people, were ill provided with outer garments. They went under the charge of an officer (Mr. A. Martin), who is a very sensible, humane man, and he will do everything he can to lessen the discomfort of their passage to Glasgow.

The Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne calls attention to the danger of overloading emigrant ships. He has visited a ship with 800 men, women, and children, on board. "The ship, I admit, was a very fine one, nearly if not quite new. She had two decks berthed from stem to stern. I do not deny but that the berths were of the regulation dimensions; that the classification was similar to that I have seen in other emigration ships—as good as the circumstances will permit. There were evident praiseworthy attempts to ventilate both these decks, and to give a certain proportion of light to the lower one; but there was the fact of 800 souls stowed away as close as they could be packed when in their berths; there was but too clear evidence of a most inconvenient crowding when they were out of them. I admit the plan of laths sliding up and down upright posts gives some more passage space than existed under the old system, but I ask any one who knows anything of any ship, much less of an emigration one, what the state of things must be in a vessel just large enough to be berthed for 800 souls occupying every inch of both decks? To this number of emigrants there were appointed two surgeons. The crew, I was told, was sixty in number. It was raining when I went on board—the majority, therefore, of the passengers were below. The heat, &c., gave, in my opinion, unmistakable evidence of the impropriety, in a sanitary point of view, of this system of freighting both decks of a ship with life so closely packed."

The Leviathan "Great Britain" screw steamer is about to be transferred to the "Eagle line" of Australian packets, belonging to her present owners,

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool. She is announced to leave that port for Melbourne, on the 21st of August next. She will carry three classes of passengers—upper saloon, 70 guineas; fore saloon, 40 guineas; second cabin, 25 guineas. She will have accommodation for about 1,000 passengers.

The Cunard Company has decided upon establishing a first-class line of steam ships between the United States, Panama, and Australia, in conjunction with their mail steamers to New York. Not only are the arrangements completed, but the vessels are nearly ready to commence running, even before the railroad between Panama and Chagres is completed. The Panama route is the only one that embraces a rapid mail service between the mother country and New Zealand, and this not only without detriment, but with great advantage to the Australian colonies. There is, as has been satisfactorily established before the select committee, an important and rapidly-increasing commercial intercourse between New Zealand and Australia. Tahiti will also supply a proportion of the passengers and letters to be carried by the company, and negotiations will be immediately entered into with the French Government to secure their co-operation and support.

NEWS FROM THE DIGGINGS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Sydney, February 4:—

There is nothing very new here, except that the favourite digging at present is in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, at a place called Mount Alexander (Mitchell's original name being Mount Byng, under which name you will find it in the maps). There the gold is turned up by tons! In the middle district the calculation seems to be that, of ten persons employing labour at digging for wash-gold, only one pays his expenses, and of every five who dig on their own account only one pays his expenses. Of course the Melbourne proportions are much more favourable, but there is still a good deal of gambling there; and I cannot help thinking that the uncertainty of gold-finding is one of its principal charms. More than £1,000,000 sterling have already been shipped from the two colonies; about £700,000 from this; so that a great proportion of the lower orders are enriched. As yet they hoard; at least, they do not purchase land, as was expected. The articles which have risen most in value, in consequence of the demand for them, are those of *gourmandise*, such as ham, champagne, &c.; but, above all, the gold-digger is expending his money on the back of his lady. An article of ladies' dress cannot be too expensive for his *chère amie*; so that fine shawls, feathers, &c., are seen flaunting about in all directions. Five per cent. on the gold turned up is about the exact amount of the sum received by Government for the licenses to dig for gold. As four in five are, as above mentioned, unsuccessful, it follows that, of the gold actually turned up, the Crown only gets one per cent., and the other four per cent. of the revenue derived from the licenses is derived from the other branches of industry which prevail in the colony. Such is this unwise system, which, while it gives little or nothing of this immense wealth to the Crown, i.e. to the public, is actually destroying all industry, by making our labouring population gamblers, and by turning four-fifths of our disposable labour to actual waste."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A train with four carriages has been upset between Aylesbury and Cheddington, as it was proceeding at a pace of about twenty-three miles per hour, till it arrived within a mile and a quarter of the junction, when the engine suddenly ran off the line, passed through a quickset hedge, and fell on its side in the adjoining field. The guard, George Allen, was thrown with great violence and taken up insensible from the spot. Some brandy was administered to him, and he revived a little, but expired before they got to a house. There were fifteen passengers, all of whom escaped with only slight bruises. The coroner's jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find that the deceased, George Allen, came by his death by accidental circumstances, in consequence of the engine of the train of which he was the guard jumping off the line of the Aylesbury Railway. The jury think that, owing to the clay subsoil, the rails and sleepers require constant attendance and care, and that it appears from the evidence that there is not in places sufficient ballast above the clay. That the bearings are too far apart, the jury considering that there should be another sleeper under each rail."

ADMIRALTY STRAVERS.—The "Megara" has just accomplished a wonderful passage from the Cape. It will remain recorded as a proud fact in the annals of the Admiralty, that this gallant ship has at length completed the run in only twice the time taken by an ordinary commercial steamer. The "Hellespont" sailed a fortnight after the "Megara," and arrived about a fortnight before her. The total time occupied by the commercial steamer was thirty-five days—Her Majesty's screw steamer took sixty-one days to accomplish the same distance. This may indeed be considered as a triumph. We invite attention, however, to the performances of an emigrant sailing ship, the "Bride," Capt. Nassau, which made the passage from Plymouth to Port Phillip in seventy-five days, that is to say, in only fourteen days more than the time occupied by her Majesty's steamship "Megara" in the run home from the Cape. The "Bride," a mere sailing ship, reached the Cape on her outward voyage in forty-four days; the "Megara," with steam power, accomplished the homeward run in sixty-one days. This, however, may be considered a great success for the Admiralty.—*Times*.

SINGULAR PREJUDICE AGAINST MEDICAL TREATMENT.—In the sub-district of Kensington—says the weekly report on the health of London—four deaths were registered from scarlatina, two of which, along with the death of a child from "convulsions," occurred in one house, 10, Addison terrace. The three inmates of this house who died were a gentleman, his wife, and son. The registrar was told that "a prejudice existed in the mind of the gentleman against medical treatment. He recently returned from Scotland, where it appears that scarlatina maligna was raging. A few days after this arrival at home one of his children was taken ill with this disease; he refused to send for medical aid until all hope of recovery was past; five days thereafter he died of the same complaint; three days afterwards his wife also died; her sister, who came from the country to attend them, was seized with the malady, was removed from the house, and has since died. One servant and two other children also suffered from the same disease, but were removed to Brighton, and, it is stated, have now recovered." The registrar has made an inspection of the house, but cannot trace anything prejudicial to health. The gentleman was eccentric in his habits, having been known to live for many months on brown bread and water, although possessed of large property.

CLERICAL BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment, on Wednesday, to the prelates and other dignitaries of the Church, upon their return from St. Paul's, after the sermon to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Covers were laid in the Egyptian Hall for 350. The Bishops of Michigan and Western New York were among the guests.

POSTSCRIPT.

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PARLIAMENTARY.

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Mr. HUMS called attention to the petition from New South Wales, and to the conduct of the High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON promised respectful attention to the former, and defended the latter.

In Committee on the Metropolitan Burials Bill, Sir W. CLAY withdrew his proposed proviso as to building on closed burial grounds; and proposed a more important amendment—a clause annulling the distinction, in the case of parties objecting to the services of a clergyman, between consecrated and unconsecrated ground; and securing to such parties the services of their own minister. The amendment was seconded by Sir JAMES DUKE, and supported by Mr. OSBORNE, Admiral STUART, Lord D. STUART, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Mr. D'ETMCOURT, Mr. PETO, Lord R. GROSVENOR, and Col. THOMPSON—opposed

In the evening, in reply to Mr. MILNES, Lord BYRON, Lord J. MANNERS, Lord SAYMOYR, and Mr. WALTER—and rejected by 62 votes to 40. STANLEY gave the details of the case of a coloured man named Pereira, an artificer seaman on board a British brig, and under British protection, who, on the vessel being compelled by distress to put into the harbour of Charleston, in the United States, had been cast into the common jail, and was detained there under the slave-law of South Carolina. The case was still pending in the State Court.

The Irish members withdrew their opposition to the Valuation Bill; and it, with several others, was advanced a stage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The procession on the Isis, popularly called the Oxford Boat Show, "went off gloriously" on Monday evening. A sermon from the Bishop of Oxford, a musical festival in the theatre, and a parody thereof in the streets, were the incidents of yesterday. "A Tutor" has written a piquant appeal to the gowmen against the vulgarity in which they are accustomed to indulge at "commemoration" time.

Dr. Achilli's action proceeded yesterday till late in the evening. The principal witnesses for the defence were the Rev. A. Watt, formerly clerical secretary to the Malta (Protestant) College; and three servant girls who had lived with Dr. Achilli. The case for that side closed with the putting in of a document from the Court of Inquisition—which Lord Campbell accepted with many protestations that he did so only on the ground of international law, and hoped no harm would come of it to the Protestant religion.

The judgment of the House of Lords in the Brainerd case will be delivered on Friday.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Mark-lane, Wednesday, June 23, 1852. In our trade to-day we have not any alteration to note, the weather since Monday is of a more favourable character than of late for the growing crops, particularly Wheat.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,980 qrs.; Irish, 2,500 qrs. Barley—English, 240 qrs.; Irish, 190 qrs.; Foreign, 4,360 qrs. Oats—English, — qrs.; Irish, 1,640 qrs.; Foreign, 5,520 qrs. Flour—English, 2,420 sacks; Foreign, 1,120 sacks; 13,000 barrels.

From its extensive circulation—for exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Thomas S. Reed."—We do not recollect any separate article on the subject in this paper. The best thing we have seen lately on the question is a pamphlet by the Rev. G. A. Denison, the Tractarian, entitled, "Why should Bishops continue to sit in the House of Lords?"

"A Constant Subscriber."—Mr. Sydney Herbert presides over some such society. Mrs. Chisholm's office is in Charlton-crescent, Islington.

"G. L. H."—We are pretty confident he is not liable.

"J. R. L."—The notice of the meeting at which a rate is made must be posted on the church doors, or it is invalid.

"Mason."—The matter has been frequently before us, but we cannot see our way clear to the alterations suggested.

of the Commons; who will probably submit, in their hurry to be off—and his lieutenants have altogether thrown over another and much better bill, of the same name, introduced by Mr. Anstey; as well as that of Lord R. Grosvenor, which would have materially reduced the cost of a county contest, by restricting the time for polling to one day.

It is pleasant to be able to record that the Maynooth debate and the Vicar of Frome case have really come to an end. Through the whole session have they dragged their weary length, obstructing and beshining everything—the duplex memorial for this session, of the thankless labour and the acrimonious influence for which the Parliament is indebted to its relations with the Church. And, after all, it is only the formally intermittent discussion of these wearisome topics that has ceased. Their ghost will be visible, in the glare of hot partisanship on nearly every hustings; and will signal the confusion of many a candidate for re-election. It is hard to say whether to Maynooth or Frome the Anti-state-church cause is more indebted. As an indication of how much it owes to the latter, take the following extract from a *Times* leader:—

"Nobody is a free agent in the whole transaction except Mr. Bennett and the Marchioness of Bath. The patroness and the presentee are the Alpha and Omega of the affair. Bishops and people are equally out of the question. That this is the true state of the case is so obvious, that no select committee could make it clearer. We are told that where there is a wrong there is a remedy; but in this case a wrong is very widely felt, and no remedy exists. What, then, is to be done for the future? Various remedies have been suggested, such as, that the parishioners should have a real voice in the matter; or that the bishop should have some discretionary power; or that there should be some accessible court competent to decide between the parishioners and the bishop, should they happen to disagree. But there is the rub. We have a Legislature of patrons. The Queen is a large patron; the Lord Chancellor and the Premier have an immense amount of patronage. Nearly all the House of Lords, and no small part of the House of Commons, have livings in their gift. Our aristocracy possess innumerable good livings, and younger sons to present to them. But none of these patrons—royal, official, noble, or Parliamentary—will give up one jot of their rights, or yield one inch to either prelate or people. A living is a freehold; a presentation is a conveyance; institution and induction are only forms of taking possession; and the parishioners are only the live stock on the property. Unless Parliament is prepared to take a patriotic view of Church patronage, we know not how it can mend the matter. Some emendation, however, is inevitable, unless we are to see the Church's 'seamless robe' so dragged and torn, that emendation shall come at last too rude and too late."

The obstructive power of the spiritual peers is shown in little matters no less than in great. One would have thought that they would gladly have rid the Church of her ungracious office of adjudicating on cases of slanderous gossip, and condemning men and women to such penances as exposure on the ducking-stool or in a white sheet. So thinking, the learned lords brought in a bill to abolish the barbarous remanent; but the Right Reverend Oxford and Salisbury were too strong for them.

We are glad, for the sake of social progress, to be able to note, that Mr. Slaney's bill for the facilitation of partnerships *en commenatis* has become law—that an important amendment of the County Courts Acts has been effected—and that the Lord Chancellor, with creditable candour, has owned himself mistaken in his fatal opposition to the Copyholds Enfranchisement Bill, and given his powerful aid in making the measure better adapted to its object.

An incident of stern significance has occurred in both Houses—the presentation of a petition, or rather remonstrance, from the late and present representative bodies of New South Wales against the constitution recently imposed upon the Australian colonies. The sentiment and tone of the document are those of a bill of rights—the prelude to a declaration of independence. Yet it was met with carping criticism in one House, and almost insolent declamation in the other. It is a treasonable infatuation that prompts a feeble, though haughty, and for the present dominant clique, thus to treat a colony for which a couple of thousand people are leaving England every week—and to reach which democratic artisans are constituting a huge balloting club of 100,000 members, at a shilling per head.

On Monday, the Mather-case debate was renewed in the Lords, and drew from the Earl of Malmesbury, in his defence, an assurance that something towards what should have been done at first shall be done now.—In the Commons, Lord John Russell introduced the subject to which our ecclesiastical article is devoted.

In taking leave of this present Parliament, we may say a few words of compassionate farewell to one who has always been a conspicuous, and of late a painfully troublesome member—poor Feargus O'Connor; who, on Wednesday, was transferred from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the sanitary care of Dr. Tuke. We have not been sparing of strictures on his career, but neither have we failed to treat him with as much respect

as his character would allow. Sincerely commiserating the lamentable condition to which his bad habits and mad enterprises have brought him, we cannot regret his removal from political life; and while we should rejoice to hear of his recovery, we trust that he, and others like him, will never again possess the power to mislead any large portion of the people, or to retard and disgrace their cause.

But one other domestic topic remains—the proclamation forbidding Roman Catholic processions. To the act itself, we can have no objection. The flaunting of religious symbols and ecclesiastical pomps in the public highways, by whatever party committed, is a nuisance, and ought to be put down by the police; especially when the party making the exhibition is so generally obnoxious as to excite disturbance. But it is one of the incidence of bad institutions, that they give a false and repulsive colouring to things right in themselves. And the Derby Ministry has the additional demerit of doing whatever it does at a time or in a manner to provoke somebody. Even if this proclamation were not intended as an electioneering manifesto, it could scarcely fail to evoke peals of Kentish fire, and corresponding volleys of Hibernian wrath. And the most unobjectionable notice ever issued from Scotland-yard, smacks suspiciously of Lambeth Palace influence when counter-signed by Earl Winchelsea.—The suppression of the Sunday meetings in Bonner's-fields is a very different thing. No nuisance is committed by the assembling of groups on waste ground, each around its accustomed stump; and on ground to which none resort but those who go on purpose to hear. The Home Secretary's allegation that Socialist and infidel doctrines are thus diffused, betrays the animus, and is also false and irrelevant. The right of open-air meeting is a valuable one, and the practise useful in a sanitary as well as a social point of view.

Louis Napoleon's Council of State have, as was expected, decided against the competency of the Courts of Law to decide upon the legality of the confiscation of the Orleans property—but only by a majority of one, that of M. Baroche, the president. How strongly does the circumstance illustrate the turpitude of this act of spoliation!—that in a body of the President's own paid creatures only a moiety could be found to abet him. When we find so much sense of justice dwelling in a tribunal of newly-made functionaries—the ordinary tribunals maintaining their independence—the Legislative Assembly asserting its right of criticism—officials by the score throwing up their appointments rather than take the oath to the new régime, and every man of character, talent, and reputation, resolutely refusing to be contaminated by connexion with Louis Napoleon's Government; we may take comfort in the thought that a tyranny based upon the violation of public law, and offensive to the moral sense of the nation, cannot long survive. Every fresh act of shameless aggression only hastens the inevitable result.

The long-pending question of the succession to the Danish monarchy has been settled by the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in London, and the integrity of that State is solemnly guaranteed. The decision will give great satisfaction to the Emperor of Russia, and is a topic for congratulation to the *Times*—but otherwise we do not observe that it excites the smallest glimmering of interest.

The Irish exodus has its counterpart in Germany, where there is a general movement towards America—the land of freedom and plenty. Meanwhile, Prussia is still battling for its commercial supremacy, and the Zollverein is virtually dissolved. If Prussian statesmen saw their true interests, they would leave the Southern German States to make their own terms with Austria, and create a northern confederacy on Free-trade principles, which would more than compensate for the loss, and create a counterpoise to her Southern rival.

GOLD AND GLITTER.

THERE are two candidates for the Parliamentary representation of Edinburgh now in the field, whose relative merits, of a high order in both, will fairly test the practical wisdom of the electors of that city—Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Duncan McLaren. Of the other candidates it is not our present purpose to speak. A contest between the two gentlemen we have just named naturally enough starts that most important of all questions—"For what purpose do we choose our legislators?"

Mr. Macaulay's fame as a writer is world-wide. As a sparkling essayist he is unrivalled. As an historian, though not free from serious blemishes, he is as charming as he is instructive. Give him time for preparation, and he can excel most men in rhetorical declamation, delighting both the ear and the fancy, even when he fails to captivate the judgment. Few men living can write as well, none, perhaps, can speak better, than he. No man, however, would select the Right Honourable Babington Macaulay to make clothes for him—simply because his art does not lie in that direc-

tion. No business firm, either in the metropolis or in Edinburgh, would choose him as auditor of their accounts—for of such matters he knows nothing. No religious body would deliberately instal him into a seat of ecclesiastical government—for he is wanting in the kind of qualities and reputation supposed to be requisite for any such post. In all these instances, and, indeed, in most others, when a selection of an individual is to be made to do some one thing, common-sense usually measures his worth, in regard to the thing to be done, by his ability to do it, and not some other irrelevant matter. Does common-sense err in acting upon this principle in regard to legislation?

Government by representation supposes a general accordance of political opinion between members and constituents. Is there any such agreement between the views held by the majority of electors in Edinburgh, and those hitherto professed and maintained by Mr. Macaulay? If it be true that they attach high importance to a Free-trade policy, and that he cared so little about it as to advocate an eight-shilling duty—that they are in favour of local self-government, and he, of centralization—that they repudiate with all the force of earnest conviction the Maynooth College Endowment Act, and he pertinaciously upholds it—that they regard with dread and aversion all approach to a State recognition and support of Popery, and he would give it his countenance and aid—that they desire a sound Parliamentary reform, which he would give them in a Whig sense only—that they want a thorough revision of our finances with a view to economy and retrenchment, and he would not lift a finger in rebuke of Government extravagance, unless, by so doing, he could serve a party—why should they choose him to represent them? Their opinions may be wrong, and his right—their political doctrines may be superficial, and his profound—their wishes may be foolish, and his purposes wise—but so long as there is this evident want of harmony between them, it is, assuredly, beside the mark to tell them that he is a brilliant author. So he may be, but for all that, he is clearly not the man adapted to their need. If a gentleman dismisses his coachman for having upset his carriage, who would dream of urging him to reconsider his decision, on the ground that the delinquent possessed an exquisite taste in the fine arts?—who would think him disgraced and incapable of appreciating high qualifications? When the electors of Edinburgh want essays they will do well to engage Mr. Macaulay—but if it is their desire to be politically represented, his fascinating style will not compensate them for his bad politics.

So far are we from sympathizing with the cant of the day touching the stern dismissal of Mr. Macaulay from his seat, that we think the country owes much to the Edinburgh electors for having separated an inglorious cause from a splendid pretence. Mr. Macaulay's fame was to the Whigs as gilt to rotteness. He gave to a set of imbecile Ministers a false air of intellectual pre-eminence. He shed lustre upon what was not worth it. He lent the sophist's tongue to the concealed ignorance of his colleagues. He was the veneer of the Cabinet, which in its substance was composed of the most ordinary and worm-eaten wood imaginable. His rhetoric was the good shillings employed to give currency to bad ones. His name was that of a responsible director among men of straw. He was the garnish to tainted meat. He did what he could to make a miserable expediency respectable. Nothing in council, he was ready to set off with meretricious attractions the silly things which other men had decided upon. Haughty to his constituents, he was subservient, even to servility, to the placemen of his party. And because he has this power for mischief, and is but too freely inclined to use it, the electors of Edinburgh are called upon to forego their own ends, and to promote his. If they do not fall upon their knees, kiss his feet, and implore him, out of his condescension, to kick them, they are to be held up to the world as utterly insensible to the claims of genius. Pshaw! Lablache is a splendid bass singer—but if the city of London should decline his services in the way of Parliamentary representation, would that prove that good music was not duly appreciated in London?

Over against Mr. Macaulay, stands Mr. Duncan McLaren. He is an Edinburgh man—well knowing his fellow-citizens, and known by them. By no means brilliant, but solid—cautious in coming to a conclusion, firm in adhering to it—with a strong, sinewy, logical mind—able to express his ideas lucidly, and to methodize his thoughts—holding opinions in unison with those of the constituency he seeks to represent—whose character is above reproach—whose industry is indefatigable—whose business habits are the admiration of all who know him—conciliatory in manner—eminently practical in his aims—the very man for a legislator—we rejoice that, at length, he has been prevailed on to become a candidate. In some things we differ from him—but if they were more numerous than they are, we should hail his election as a pleasing augury. He is the right stamp

of man for the work he aspires to—not an essayist, but a statesman—not great in talk, but strong in deeds. His past course guarantees his future fidelity. In all essential respects, he is thoroughly qualified to answer the ends for which Edinburgh sends up members to the House of Commons.

Gold or glitter?—that is the question—a wise policy, or a few flourishes of rhetoric—sound principles, or well-balanced sentences—the benefit of the kingdom, or the entertainment of St. Stephen's. Which will Edinburgh elect? We can hardly doubt after what we witnessed at the last general election. Mr. Macaulay is the nominee of the old Whig clique—Parliament-house men—lawyers, place-hunters, and expectants. They want his name for their purposes. His triumph would be mainly theirs. Duncan McLaren, on the other hand, is brought forward by an independent committee, whose first object is to be represented in the place of being misrepresented, and whose second is to be represented efficiently. They have made a good choice—to be abundantly ratified, we trust, by a majority of their fellow-electors.

THE SANITARY SUM OF THE SESSION.

MIDSUMMER is once more upon us, and Parliament is about to rise. What provision has been made during the expiring session, for the neutralizing or mitigation of those morbid elements with which great cities are thickly charged, and which the summer heat will evoke even more surely than it will ripen the growing corn?

Our position in this regard, when last we called attention to it—five or six months since—was a curiously mortifying one. The influential mind of the country had been for some time saturated with the facts and doctrines of the sanitary school; and the possessors of vested interests in the causes of disease and death, seemed impotent for further resistance. Smithfield had fallen, at last, under sentence of abolition; every utterance of its bovine, ovine, and porcine denizens, had a funeral sound. The Board of Health was in the legal possession of almost dictatorial powers, and apparently exhaustless resources. Not only had it authority to abate every such minor nuisance, as a foul smell or a mal-adjacent pigsty, by summary process, but it could close every graveyard in the metropolis, and provide for the houseless dead such luxurious abodes as fancy and affection delight in. Then there was the Commission of Sewers—the masters of a vast subterranean domain—their hands literally on the foundations of this huge brick-world—with absolutely nothing to prevent them making underground-London as perfect an organization as the most elaborate theorist could desire. Lastly, there was the report of the Select Committee of the previous session on the Metropolitan Water Supply; with the prospect of a Government bill and half-a-dozen rival measures, from which a subsequent committee might select or concoct as complete a scheme as human imperfection would permit. Behind, as at once the parent and the stay of these authorities and plans, was a public sentiment strong enough to bear and do anything. The teachings of George Coombe and Southwood Smith—the tracts of the Sanitary Association—the disgusting revelations of commissioners, Governmental and voluntary—the sight and stench of reeking burial-grounds and festid river water—all these lessons of science and experience, enforced by the terrible monitions of cholera, had created a general conviction of the necessity for extensive sanitary measures;—a conviction sufficiently vital to outlive the jobbery and dilettantism of its official representatives, but comparatively impotent from its excess of strength. Had the sanitary reformers still been a band of unsalaried agitators, hoping nothing from Government but what they could extort by the application of pressure from without, they might have gone on from one triumph to another over the malignant activities of nature and the embodied selfishness of society. But they had become encumbered with the help and burdened with the prestige of office without authority. They had suffered the work to be taken out of their hands—or, rather, they had suffered their own hands to be tied with the red tape with which beaurocracy fetters and bowstrings troublesome activity. Hence it was, that three years had passed since the institution of the sanitary dictatorship, and nothing, positively nothing, had been done to make London, the abode of two million and a quarter of human beings, more favourable to life and health.

We have certainly made progress this year. And it is not the less real that it is in part a retracing of our steps—an illustration of the remark we have often made, that the legislation wanted is rather an undoing than doing. The Legislature has hastily, in 1852, plucked to pieces the funeral pall it laboriously wove and embroidered in 1850. The Metropolitan Interments Act of that year, large as it was, turned out to be too narrow. The Board of Health could not borrow money enough to complete their designs on the credit of their

burial fees, unless Parliament would add to its favours a complete monopoly of the undertaker's trade. So the act of 1850 is repealed; and, after a cost to the country of some hundred thousand pounds, and to London of two years' more of Mezentian punishment, nothing remains but Norwood Cemetery, "Seymour's Folly." We have done at last what we should have done at first—simply authorized the Secretary of State to shut up pestiferous intramural graveyards, leaving the parishes to provide cemeteries, or to avail themselves of Norwood; thus getting rid of the monstrosity of compensation for an abolished interest in wholesale poisoning, and of the absurdity of Governmental funeral furnishing.—The Water Supply Bill will protect us, after the 31st of August, 1855, from drinking water taken from below Teddington locks; secure to us constant supply; and provide that for houses of less than £10 yearly rental, the annual water-rate shall not exceed ten shillings. A great sacrifice is made, in this arrangement, of the public interest to that of the water companies; but the over-weaning defect of the plan is, in our judgment, that it makes no attempt to combine the obviously cognate departments of water-supply and drainage. The Sewers Commission is left, after killing its architect, engineer, and chairman, to dissipate its energies in desperate attempts to purify a locality here and there; while the Thames is daily flushed with the liquid manure which would make all Essex a Tiptree farm, and supersede the necessity of transplanting in shipbottoms the Guano islands for which our naval officers are now on the search.

We must mention, in conclusion, that at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, held on Friday last, a dividend of three per cent. was announced; and the next day, at the eighth annual meeting of a more strictly benevolent institution—the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes—the tone of the report read was "entirely that of congratulation." It is from organizations of this kind that we expect a substantive improvement in the sanitary conditions of urban life. Experience concurs with theory in demonstrating the impropriety and uselessness of Government interference, otherwise than as a repressive power. Whosoever would increase for himself and his neighbour the chances of long and healthful life, let him not only keep his eye and hand upon the operations of the Legislature, but assist in the erection of spacious, salutary, and handsome dwellings, adapted to the taste of the most refined and the means of the poorest.

ELECTION NOTES.—V.

THE Tory Government goes to the country without a cry, or even a tangible promise. A revision of our financial system, Church education, the support of Protestant institutions, and a Conservative policy generally, is all that can be gleaned from the addresses of such members of the Government as have appealed to their constituents. This melancholy exhibition of a Government without a purpose, we take to be an indication of coming defeat. Apprehensive of the result, the Tory administration is not anxious to hamper itself with inconvenient promises which it will not have the chance of carrying into effect, and will only embarrass it in opposition.

But although every indication leads to the conclusion that the Derbyites will be left in a minority at the coming election, their supporters present a bold front. Their defeat will evidently not be the result of want of effort on their part, and the unblushing manner in which the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill has been emasculated in the House of Lords, opens a melancholy prospect of bribery and intimidation. It is evident that the influence of the great landed proprietors will be strained to the utmost. The First Lord of the Admiralty proposes to make Northumberland his own, and turn out Sir G. Grey. The Lowthers are bent not only on securing Cumberland in the Tory interest, but on ejecting Messrs. Aglionby and Horsman from Cockermouth, and driving Sir James Graham from Carlisle. Even in Westminster, Conservatism once again raises its head, and puts forward a son of Lord Winchelsea to defend our "Protestant institutions in Church and State." In Norwich, two Derbyites take the field instead of one; and in other important boroughs Free-trade Conservatives boldly claim the suffrages of the electoral body. In Nottingham, Mr. Walter, the reflex of his own paper, the *Times*, "everything by turns, and nothing long," but, in the main, a supporter of Toryism and Church ascendancy, unable to divide the Liberal party, accepts the aid of a professed Chartist candidate. How far the agricultural constituencies will relish the mystifications of the Derby Cabinet, or give its adherents a cordial support on the faith of something "looming in the distance," is not yet apparent; but if the decision of the Suffolk Farmer's Club, which, at a recent numerously attended meeting, resolved to support a Free-trade in preference to a sham Protectionist

candidate, may be regarded as a criterion of the temper of our county constituencies, matters are not likely to take a favourable turn even in the strongholds of Toryism.

In the metropolitan boroughs there is an unexpected supply of new candidates. Viscount Maidstone, backed by the Carlton Club, reluctantly consents to lead the "forlorn hope" in Westminster, and, for the time, induces discontented Liberals again to "put up" with Sir De Lacy Evans. In Southwark, and possibly in the City, Customs Reform is the stalking-horse behind which coming candidates are to take their stand. The retirement of Mr. Alderman Humphrey from the Borough would appear to have paved the way for the unopposed return of Mr. Pellatt, one of Mr. Miall's staunchest supporters in 1846—and a thorough Liberal and Voluntary—in conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth, but one, if not more, new candidates promise to take the field specially against the City grievances. Finsbury is appealed to by a Mr. Gardner—richer in pocket than in reputation—who feels a special call to demand the repeal of Mr. Sturge Bourne's Act, but completely ignores other ecclesiastical questions. From the opposition of such a candidate Mr. Duncombe, and even Alderman Challis, have little to fear. Mr. Harvey, of "Lambeth House," known only as a successful man of business, but destitute of all the qualifications for a legislator, emerges from his retirement in Westminster-road, to claim the privilege of ousting Mr. D'Eyncourt—in whose favour but a few weeks since he signed a requisition. For an untried man, of more means than brains, to come forward at the eleventh hour, and thrust his personal claims between the sitting members and an arrangement for their unopposed re-election, savours more of arrogance and foolhardiness than of patriotism. That a large and influential constituency like that of Lambeth should be put to the expense and inconvenience of a contested election—not on behalf of any intelligible principle, but to gratify the misdirected ambition of a man with no political antecedents—deserves severe condemnation; and, in spite of all the appliances which prodigal expenditure may command, we shall be very much surprised if the constituency of Lambeth do not, on the day of polling, convince Mr. Harvey that he has mistaken his sphere, and allowed himself to be made the dupe of designing friends.

Strange anomalies present themselves to view in connexion with many borough elections in the provinces. The charge of "dividing the Liberal interest"—a cry ever raised by politicians of the pure Whig school against earnest Reformers whenever any attempt has been made to break through party organization, by bringing forward men of advanced, independent views—can now be retorted upon themselves. More remarkable than the utter disorganization of the Whigs as a party, is the utter want of tact and foresight which characterizes their electoral policy. The Whig-Conservatives in many important boroughs seem to be resolutely playing into the hands of Derby-Conservatives—so much so that the *Daily News* cautions electors against the attempts to introduce new and obscure men into important boroughs, whose only recommendation is their vague political profession, as an artifice of the Carlton Club. Possibly the more moderate Liberals of Manchester, York, Leicester, and other places, would be rather startled to find that they have been instrumental in returning representatives to support a Tory Government; and yet, if they follow the advice of select Whig coteries such will undoubtedly be the result. That eminent men, professing Liberal principles, like Lord Denman and Lord Truro, should be lending themselves in the persons of their sons to oust, by means of Tory votes, able and popular members like Mr. Bright and Sir Joshua Walmsley, is only another instance of the facility with which statesmen who have risen to the highest rank in society turn their backs upon the principles by which they rose to power. There can now be little doubt that the forthcoming election will teach a salutary lesson to Whig-Conservative notables of this stamp. They have courted the defeat which will assuredly await them in these and other constituencies—have evoked a spirit of enthusiasm and unanimity amongst Radical Reformers which would otherwise have remained dormant—have given an impetus to reform which the prevailing apathy would have kept under. The issue of the contests in Manchester, Leicester, and York, will carry with it a moral weight which will, assuredly, we imagine, go far to prove the increasing power of Radical principles against the combinations of party politicians, and exercise no small influence upon the policy of the next Administration.

We are glad to find that the list of candidates holding Anti-state-church views may now be considerably enlarged. We have already alluded to the appearance of Mr. Pellatt as a candidate for Southwark, and to Mr. McLaren's nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. R. Davies comes forward to rescue the Carnarvon boroughs from Toryism, and seeks to give it a voice in the advo-

cacy of religious Voluntaryism. Mr. Hadfield's seat for Sheffield may be considered as almost secure, and we have no doubt that this veteran Reformer will more adequately represent that Radical constituency than Mr. Parker, the Whig official. Mr. Trelawny has become a candidate for Brighton, and we shall be glad to find that the Liberal electors of that borough have procured the services of a tried representative. Mr. Cheetham has been formally accepted as a candidate for South Lancashire by many important meetings of electors in the county, and has manfully given utterance to his advanced views on ecclesiastical subjects. The cordial acceptance of a Dissenter who makes no secret of his opinions on Church Establishments, by so important a constituency, is an encouraging symptom of the progress of public opinion on ecclesiastical subjects.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLIS.

LAMBETH.

The Liberal interest in this borough is to be divided. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt or Mr. Williams is asked to make way for Mr. Harvey, draper, of "Lambeth House!" Westminster-road, who bases his claims to support on the ground of his being a resident candidate.

On Monday evening, a public meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was convened at the large Assembly Room of the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Mr. Harvey of his political opinions. The room was exceedingly crowded.

Mr. Taylor, churchwarden, took the chair shortly after seven o'clock, and amidst much uproar proceeded to address the meeting by observing that they had met that night for the purpose of giving a direct contradiction to statements which had been made throughout the borough, that Mr. Harvey dare not appear amongst the electors [cheers and noise]. Mr. Harvey was now present to speak for himself, and to answer any questions which might be put to him ["hear," and cheers]. (A gentleman on the platform here called for three cheers for Mr. Harvey, which having been given somewhat faintly, another gentleman called for three cheers for Messrs. Williams and D'Eyncourt, when the chairman instantly demanded that he should be expelled the meeting; a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in the course of which a policeman, assisted by Mr. Harvey's friends, violently dragged the offender from the platform and put him out of the room amidst loud cries of "Shame, shame," and other expressions of deep indignation.) The chairman endeavoured to proceed, but was met by hisses and groans. He then mounted the chair, took off his handkerchief, and folded his arms, declaring his determination to remain there as long as he had a drop of blood in his body, so that he would be heard. When partial order was restored, he proposed to recommend Mr. Harvey to the support of the electors on the ground that he was a shopkeeper in the borough, and that he had contributed, without giving his name, five pounds to the fund which was got up two years ago for the relief of the cholera sufferers; whereas he alleged that Mr. D'Eyncourt had not so contributed, although Mr. Pearson, the then member, gave ten pounds. He sat down by calling for three cheers for Mr. Harvey, which gave rise to renewed noise and much uproar.

Mr. Harvey, on coming forward, was received with mingled cheers and hisses. When a slight cessation of the clamour took place, he proceeded to observe that he appeared before the electors as one of themselves, and he begged to be heard even if ultimately rejected [confusion]. He had lived in the borough thirty years, and did not know that he had ever done anything to offend a single individual. He had been called upon by a body of electors—"who are they?" followed by laughter and applause—to stand in the position which he then occupied. He was ready to admit that he had no pretensions to represent the borough but those which might be found in simple honesty of purpose; yet if they did him the honour of returning him to Parliament, the remaining portion of his life should be devoted to their service. He was no aristocrat, but one of the people; he desired to put forth no higher claim for their support [cheers]. He came among them a small shopkeeper, and now he was a large one. He knew the wants of the people, but wished they did not want anything; and he pledged himself to vote for measures which would tend to supply those wants. If it was in the power of man to do anything in the House of Commons, he would do it [laughter, and cries of "Bravo"]. He had said thus much extemporaneously, but he had prepared a speech, which he desired to read to the meeting, if gentlemen would hear him [hear, hear]. Mr. Harvey then began to read—"Gentlemen electors of the borough of Lambeth, in presenting myself before you as a candidate [loud laughter] for the honour of your suffrages, to represent your interests in the Common House of Parliament [renewed laughter and cheers], this being the first occasion on which I have had the honour of meeting you, it will no doubt be expected of me that I should shortly explain to you the reasons which have induced me to appear before you" [great roar, which continued throughout the rest of the address]. He held principles in common with the present representatives of the borough, and it might therefore be demanded of him, why divide the Liberal interest on that occasion? His simple answer was, that for many years past Mr. D'Eyncourt had grossly neglected the performance of his Parliamentary duties [cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes"]. The purpose, therefore, of those gentlemen who had requested him to come forward was to put him, if possible, in Mr. D'Eyncourt's place [laughter, and cries of "Never; we won't have you," followed by great confusion]. And if they insisted upon rejecting him, God only knew what would become of the borough [great merriment and roar]. Mr. D'Eyncourt had promised very great things, but performed nothing; and the remedy for this state of things lay in returning to Parliament an honest man,

like himself, whom they knew something about; and if they did not elect him he hoped that they would never again complain of their grievances. [The confusion and laughter reached to such a point that Mr. Harvey was fain to put his paper into his pocket.] He had much more to say, but as they would not listen he would sit down, at the same time imploring them to vote for a man whom they knew something about, who had lived thirty years in the borough, and made his fortune among them, pledging himself to do the best that he could [laughter and cheers]. He was now ready to answer any questions, if they were not put too strong.

Mr. Medlen then came forward and asked the following questions:—Do you consider the extension of the suffrage a question of policy or of right? To what extent will you go for the suffrage? What term do you consider should be the duration of parliaments? and will you endeavour to abolish the customs duties?

Mr. Harvey replied generally, by saying that he was in favour of a safe extension of the suffrage, and would always vote for any measure which tended to benefit the working men of the country.

Another gentleman then wished to be informed whether Mr. Harvey would vote for the removal of Jewish disabilities, and he expressed himself as willing to do so, although the number of Jews in this country was not by any means large, not more than 40,000.

Several other gentlemen sent up their cards to the chairman, requesting to be allowed to ask sundry questions, among whom were Messrs. Doxsey, Hersee, and Culverwell, and he promised that they should be all heard after a resolution had been passed which was then to be proposed.

Mr. Miller submitted the resolution, to the effect that Mr. Harvey was a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Lambeth in Parliament, and pledging the meeting to exert itself to secure his return.

Mr. Plews seconded it; and, without allowing any time to elapse for an amendment to be proposed, the chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and declared it to be carried.

Mr. Hersee then stepped upon the platform, and demanded to be heard, according to the promise of the chairman; who met the request with a decided refusal, as he did that also of the other gentlemen.

In the midst of the confusion a vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, and the proceedings were declared to be at an end. The reporter adds: "It ought to be remarked that Messrs. Williams and D'Eyncourt's committee issued a handbill, which was freely circulated in the room, earnestly calling upon all the supporters of those gentlemen to give Mr. Harvey a patient and respectful hearing; and, therefore, the uproar which took place was not chargeable upon them."

In reference to this meeting we have received the following letter from "An unpledged elector":—

Will you oblige by making public the following facts? A meeting was held this evening to hear Mr. Harvey's political principles, but so much noise was made that no one could hear. I rose to put a few questions, and was requested to wait until the resolution was before the chair, and then every question should be fairly heard. This promise was again and again made; but so soon as the resolution was seconded it was put to the meeting, without the sense being taken on the contrary.

The interests of truth, and the independence of this large borough, demand that such partial and unfair proceedings should be exposed.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Henry Gardner, of St. John's-street brewery, comes forward as a candidate on Mr. Wakley's retirement. He expresses himself in favour of Reform, Free-trade, &c., and is "a determined opponent of the Maynooth grant;" is favourable to local self-government; and, in respect to religious freedom, promises to make a determined effort to repeal Sturge Bourne's Act! Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the sitting member, again comes forward, as would be seen from his address, with every prospect of his return. His friends have formed a committee, and determined to return him free of expense. The Patriot states, that the canvass on behalf of Mr. Alderman Challis continues most successful.

CITY OF LONDON.—Placards have been posted about the City, announcing "Joseph Hume for London." The suggestion, however, has fallen still-born. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Wigram and Co., is also spoken of.

SOUTHWARK.—Alderman Humphrey has somewhat abruptly retired from the field, leaving it open to Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who will now probably be returned with Sir W. Molesworth. "I have found," says the worthy Alderman, in his retiring address—

That one part of my committee are giving their most active support to the gentleman who has offered himself as a candidate against Sir William Molesworth and myself, while the other portion are as actively exerting themselves on behalf of the hon. baronet; so that I can only receive a secondary support from either of those parties, and my old friends and supporters in the borough (with a few exceptions) cannot give me that earnest and strenuous assistance which is necessary to insure success, and which I think my long services to the borough entitle me to expect. Under these circumstances, I have been advised that without employing a host of paid canvassers—whose services are not to be depended upon—and without incurring an expense of some thousands of pounds, and resorting to means which, as a Parliamentary Reformer, I repudiate, or without sacrificing personal friendships, I cannot hope to be returned at the coming election.

Mr. John Vickers, the distiller, has issued an address; and a Mr. Crawford is spoken of as a candidate. Last (Tuesday) night a meeting of electors was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, at which it was determined to get up a requisition to Mr. George Scovell, wharfinger, and magistrate of the county.

WESTMINSTER.—The Carlton Club intend to start Lord Maidstone, the son of the Earl of Winchelsea, and the rejected of Newark, for the representation of Westminster. General Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Villiers Shelley, the Liberal candidates,

have, therefore, amalgamated their forces, and will carry on the contest with a joint committee. Mr. W. Coningham has issued an address announcing his intention to stand, as an independent candidate, on Radical and Socialist principles.

THE PROVINCES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli issued the following address, on Saturday, to his constituents:—

Gentlemen,—The dissolution of Parliament will take place in a few days. I have so recently addressed you, and at so great length, that I will only now beg of you, on the day of nomination, to support my claims to be elected, for the third time, to the high honour of being your member. If, as I confidently anticipate, the judgment of the country will ratify the choice of our gracious sovereign, the present Administration, under the auspices of Lord Derby, will do their utmost to obtain a just redress for the agricultural interest, and will, unfalteringly, uphold our free constitution in Church and State, to which, under Divine Providence, we are indebted for a greater degree of happiness and liberty than is enjoyed by any country in the world.

Mr. G. C. Du Pre, one of the right hon. gentleman's colleagues in the representation, also published an address on the same day soliciting re-election.

COLCHESTER.—The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, has issued an address to the electors of this borough, in which he says:—

Now I have to recall to your recollection the steps which the Legislature was last year compelled to take in order to repel those encroachments, and to direct your attention to the precautions which the Government, of which I am a member, have found it necessary to adopt for the purpose of checking the illegal display of Roman Catholic ceremonies. It is to be deeply regretted that such causes of offence should exist, but where they are found the Executive Government must do its duty and vindicate the law. Circumstances such as those to which I have alluded naturally directed public attention to the system of education pursued in the Royal College of Maynooth, which, founded by George III. for the education of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland, is mainly supported by public money. To the inquiry proposed by Mr. Spooner, the Government gave a ready and unanimous assent. That the inquiry has been postponed to the next Parliament is the fault neither of Mr. Spooner nor the Government. A sincere Churchman, and deeply sensible of the importance of encouraging the spread of religious education, I rejoice at having been allowed to assist in removing some of the unwise and unjust restrictions which had been imposed on the promoters of Church of England schools, when applying for Government assistance. In a community so broken into sects as ours is, the minimum of interference and the maximum of assistance ought to be the rule of the Government with respect to education. To maintain the just rights and increase the efficiency of the various institutions of the Church of England, to which I am by birth and conviction attached, will be to me, in any capacity, objects of primary importance.

In reference to Free-trade, he says:—

If, however, the country prefers that justice should be done to the productive classes and the necessary revenue be raised by other ways [than by Customs duties], it will become the duty of the Government so to revise our financial system that those great interests may meet on equal terms that severe foreign competition to which they are now unfairly exposed.

COVENTRY.—The Right Hon. Edward Ellice and Mr. C. Geach, the sitting members, have announced their intention of again soliciting a renewal of the confidence of their constituents at the forthcoming election.

DEAL.—The leaders of the Whig and Tory party have mutually agreed to a compromise of principle, so that Lord Clarence Paget, Whig, and Lord C. P. Clinton, Tory, should walk over the course. The Liberals are highly incensed with such conduct, and are taking steps to break up such a scandalous arrangement, whereby the borough is actually handed over to men of opposite principles. The names of Mr. Alderman Wire, J. T. Norris, Esq., of Aldergate-street, and Wynn Williams, Esq., of Bedford-place, have been suggested, but nothing definite has at present been done. It is the intention of the Liberal committee to take immediate steps.

DERBY.—Mr. Horsfall, of Liverpool, has consented to stand for this borough at the ensuing election. Mr. Horsfall is a Free-trade Conservative, and has issued an address.

DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).—Messrs. Colville and Mundy, the members for this division of Derbyshire, have issued addresses to the electors, seeking the honour of again being returned to Parliament as their representatives. They avow themselves to be supporters of the present Government, but are opposed to the re-imposition of a duty on corn.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—Mr. Disraeli's address to his Bucks constituency is said to have decided the election for this division. Mr. Bramston and Sir E. N. Buxton will have a walk over. Sir W. B. Smith, personally unpopular, had no other chance than in the hope of assisting the Derby Ministry in restoring Protection.

HARWICH.—Captain Warburton has started as a Free-trade and Liberal candidate for this borough, in conjunction with Mr. Bagshaw.

KING'S LYNN.—At the request of some bold and earnest Liberals here, Mr. Pashley has undertaken to oppose Lord Stanley.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Gibson and Bright continue to hold meetings in the various districts of the city. Respecting Mr. Lock's and Captain Denman's position the *Manchester Examiner* of Saturday, says:—"We have the best reasons for believing, that such is the state of the canvass, on behalf of the 'Independent Opposition,' that the propriety of proceeding further has been seriously considered by the

knot of individuals who have constituted themselves an election committee." Touching the prospects of the sitting members our contemporary says:—"To those who have attended the ward meetings of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright, we need say nothing of the inevitable termination of the struggle. The numbers present, the unanimity of the audiences, the enthusiasm displayed, the power and frankness of the speeches, and the acclamations with which they have been received, are sufficient proofs that, at no former period, have our present representatives more fully possessed the confidence of the constituency than at this moment; and, if we were at liberty to state the figures which show the exact state of the canvass, and which we hope in a few days to be, we should demonstrate that the contest now is not as to which of the candidates shall be returned, but as to the magnitude of the majority by which our townsmen will mark their sense of the services of their present representatives."

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Ward Jackson, the Radical candidate for this borough against Mr. R. Currie, has retired, in order that the Liberal interest may not be divided.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. A. Stafford, the Secretary of the Admiralty, has issued an address to the electors. Mr. Stafford says:—

I am sincerely attached to our Church, and I earnestly desire to see her strifes assuaged, her abuses removed, and her vast capabilities for good developed. I believe that the more this is done the more will true religious liberty be maintained among us. If you are of opinion that the present Government should have a fair trial, that much may be done for the welfare of those connected with the cultivation of the soil, and that my ten years of service in your cause give me any claim to the renewal of your confidence, why, then you will send me to Parliament again (and I think you will send me) to advocate every measure which may tend to the prosperity of agriculture, and to maintain that noble constitution which would so soon be destroyed if unsupported by the farmers of England.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).—Sir Chas. Knightley, one of the members for this division, has just issued an address to the electors, announcing his intention of retiring from Parliament. Mr. Rainald Knightley, son of the baronet, has presented himself as a candidate.

NORWICH.—Messrs. Peto and Warner addressed an enthusiastic meeting of their supporters, on Thursday last. In the course of his speech Mr. Peto insisted upon the importance that to succeed the present Tory Cabinet they must have a good, strong, honest, Liberal Government, not made up from a family party, but consisting of men of talent, wherever they might be found; having the elements of plain, business, common-sense progress. The chairman (Mr. Springfield), referring to their prospects, said: "I am perfectly satisfied as to the safety of our two candidates. After the most mature calculations, I have not the slightest doubt in the world that they will be returned by a powerful majority, and I believe that our opponents know it as well as I do" [laughter and considerable cheering].

NOTTINGHAM.—A public meeting of the electors and non-electors took place on Wednesday night, in the Exchange Hall, for the purpose of hearing the new candidate (the fourth now in the field), Mr. Charles Sturgeon. The large room was crowded, and, besides a great number of Chartists, many Conservatives and Liberals were present. After Mr. Sturgeon had spoken, a motion was proposed to the effect, that the honourable and learned gentleman was a proper person, when, upon some person saying, "I beg to second the motion," the whole of the platform came down with a fearful crash. The boards were crowded, which, of course, rendered the fall more violent. The most fearful consequences were at first apprehended. The confusion spread to the body of the hall, and a rush was made to the door. In a few moments the honourable and learned gentleman was dragged, pale and trembling, from amongst the ruins, and, as quickly as possible, his supporters were extricated from their perilous position. This incident stopped the proceedings, and the audience quickly dispersed. Mr. Walter's friends are playing the old game—amalgamating with the extreme Chartists. Mr. Sturgeon admitted, at the above meeting, that he had been waited upon by one of Mr. Walter's agents. "Now, if there was any wish to amalgamate to secure his return in conjunction with Mr. Walter, he did not see why he should not avail himself of the opportunity, as well as Mr. Strutt amalgamating with Mr. Gisborne.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The Rev. Richard Greswell, as chairman of Mr. Gladstone's Oxford committee, has addressed a letter to Rev. P. Wynter, President of St. John's College, as chairman of Dr. Marsham's Oxford committee, submitting to him, that an extensive canvass on the part of a body of non-resident members of Convocation is known to have produced only 421 non-resident, and about forty-four resident objectors to the re-election of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone—while the signatures to a counter-declaration on the part of resident and non-resident members of Convocation, announcing "their full determination neither to support nor sanction any such attempt as that now being made to bring forward a third candidate," has already amounted to 1,281, and still continues to increase—a number exceeding by more than a hundred the number of those who, in 1847, polled or paired for Mr. Gladstone. To prolong the contest would only be to disturb the University for little purpose, and to incur a needless expense. President Wynter, in reply, politely informs Mr. Greswell, on the part of the warden of Merton's committee, that, having given their best considera-

tion to the points submitted to them, they do not feel warranted in discontinuing their exertions to promote the object which they have in view.

RIPON.—A new candidate, believed to have the support of the Anti-corn-law League, has started, in the person of Mr. Augustus Newton, 58, Curzon-street, May-fair, and formerly of Studley, near Ripon. He declares in favour of Free-trade in its fullest extent, household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and "thorough reform" in general.

SURFIELD.—During the past week Mr. Hadfield has been addressing very crowded ward meetings, at which he has met with an enthusiastic reception. At one of them the following questioning took place with reference to the coming election:—

The chairman asked if Mr. Hadfield should find, in the middle of the day of election, that he has polled less votes than Mr. Overend, and that Mr. Overend is in advance of Messrs. Roebuck and Parker, would he in that case withdraw from the contest to ensure the return of the present Liberal members? . . . Mr. Hadfield said he did not believe that he should be placed in any such circumstances [cheers]. The assurance which he had of support left him not a shadow of a doubt that he should be either first or second on the poll. But supposing he were placed in the position the chairman supposed, he must be guided entirely by his committee, which numbered more than 200 electors. If they told him to withdraw at the first or second hour of the poll, he would do so, and if they told him to stand till four o'clock he would stand [cheers]. . . . If it was a question, which should be elected, he or Mr. Roebuck, as a lover of his country and an honest man, he (Mr. Hadfield) should give the preference to Mr. Roebuck. But he (Mr. Hadfield) had now promise of votes from more than half the electors, and there could be no doubt of his return [cheers]. Mr. Hadfield, like Mr. Roebuck, was most remorselessly questioned on every conceivable subject. The following colloquy is too good to be lost—

The Chairman said the next question was from one of their female brethren, Mrs. A. Higginbotham [laughter]. It was, "If Mr. Hadfield is returned and Lord John Russell should bring in a motion that a £5 rental was a sufficient qualification to entitle a man to the franchise, would Mr. Hadfield vote that the same right be extended to all women who pay the same amount of rent and taxes?" [cheers and laughter.] Mr. Hadfield: This is a most puzzling question [laughter]. I never like to refuse the ladies any reasonable request whatever, and I am afraid undue influence is being exercised upon my mind on this occasion. The question was put to me in something like the same terms at the Town Hall, and I took the liberty of saying that the ladies having such arbitrary government over their husbands and all at home, I thought they ought to be satisfied [hear, hear]. A little anecdote occurs to me, a story which is attributed to Lord Brougham, I know not on what authority. When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he quarrelled with his wife, and it was proposed by some that they should separate, but in order to save appearances, and prevent the quarrel being known publicly, they should divide their house into two,—the Prince of Wales taking one half, and the Princess Caroline another. The king, it was said, at once replied, "I will agree to that. I will divide the house with the Princess. We will divide it into two parts, and all I will ask is, that I may have the first choice." This was thought very reasonable, and was of course agreed to; so he chose the inside, and left the poor lady outside [laughter]. Now that is a shocking thing. I cannot express sufficiently my horror of such conduct. But I propose to reverse the case. I propose that the ladies shall govern the inside of the House, and that they should leave we lords of the creation to the affairs of the outside [cheers]. Mrs. Higginbotham:—[cheers and laughter]—Gentlemen, I am sorry our distinguished friend, Mr. Hadfield, has not answered the question. He has spoken of the ease of man and wife. There is no man to rule the house in the case I put. The woman is the ruler of her own house, and the payer of her own taxes [cheers]. Mr. Hadfield: I have gone as far as I could go. I am afraid I can't go further. Mrs. Higginbotham: [again rising, amid loud cheering] You have not given an answer to my question ("not a bit of it," and laughter). Mr. Hadfield: I think I answered that I can go no further: that I cannot vote for the ladies having a voice in elections [laughter].

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—Mr. John Cheetham, the Liberal candidate with Mr. William Brown, has paid a succession of visits to the most important towns of this district, including Liverpool, Bolton, Rochdale, Wigan, and Oldham, and has met with the most encouraging success. We have already given his views on Free-trade, Reform, &c., and subjoin the following extract from his speech at Liverpool on ecclesiastical topics:—

There is another topic which has excited considerable feeling in this town—that of the Maynooth endowment [hear, hear, and cheers]. I am one who thinks that all men, of whatever religious denomination, ought to stand equally in the eye of the law [loud cheers]. I hold that it is highly impolitic, as in past years it has been our greatest blot, that you have shut out from civil offices men of distinguished talent, like my excellent friend below me (pointing to Mr. W. Rathbone), though worthy of any office in his native town. In his youth the operation of most unwise and unrighteous laws excluded him from attaining that distinguished rank amongst you which his virtues and his character demand. Gentlemen, we have swept that away, but not all the bigotry which was bound up or enforced in those laws. I am a decided Protestant; but I say that my Roman Catholic fellow-subject is entitled to the same civil and religious privileges that I am—but not more. I would endow no party with money from the State [loud cheering]. I hold that religion is too solemn and sacred a thing to be made the foot-ball of the hustings, or to be discussed upon the floor of the House of Commons. When we meet in the capacity of civil men, to discuss civil matters, religious questions ought not to be brought forward; and the only mode by which you can settle that is to lay down the law that you will endow no religious body; and, therefore, if any religious endow-

ment, of whatever kind, and belonging to whatever denomination, comes before me in the House of Commons, I will record my veto against it [loud cheering]. It is stated that a requisition is in progress to invite Sir Thomas Hersketh and Captain Egerton to stand in the Conservative interest.

STOKE-UPON-TAUNTON.—The three candidates for this borough—Messrs. Ricardo and Gower, and Mr. Alderman Copeland—have been actively engaged in prosecuting their canvass during the past week. Popular feeling favours Ricardo and Gower, who, besides being undoubted Free-traders, stand pledged to support a large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and also the repeal of the Militia Bill. Mr. Copeland's antecedents do not inspire any confidence in his professions of Free-trade and Reform principles; and his recent votes in favour of the Militia Bill, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan for dividing the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, have settled his pretensions in the minds of the mass of the people in the borough. Non-electors' committees have been formed throughout the district for the purpose of aiding the election of Ricardo and Gower. Many hundreds of those who are excluded from the franchise are enrolled as members, and the loud outcry that is raised against them by Mr. Copeland and his friends shows that their operations are being sensibly and keenly felt. At the instigation of the non-electors a monster Free-trade tea-party was held last week in the Hanley covered market. Upwards of three thousand sat down to tea; and afterwards Messrs. Ricardo and Gower, in company with Mr. R. E. Moore, of the Anti-corn-law League, addressed an assemblage of seven or eight thousand people assembled in the Market-square. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A careful and business-like canvass of the borough leaves no doubt upon the minds of Ricardo and Gower's committee as to the triumphant return of those gentlemen.—*From a Correspondent.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—The formal announcement that Mr. Duncan McLaren, the Lord Provost, would be brought forward as a candidate, appears to have stimulated the old Whig party to the movement in favour of Mr. Macaulay, as mentioned in our last number. On Monday in last week there were two meetings of electors—one of a select body at Merchants' Hall, when the Historian was nominated, the other at Queen-street Hall, attended by about 1,000 persons, in favour of the Lord Provost. His lordship met with a very enthusiastic reception, and a resolution pledging the meeting in his behalf was carried with hearty good-will. He expressed himself in favour of free-trade, household suffrage, and other reforms. On ecclesiastical topics, he said:—

Opposed as I am to all these grants from the Consolidated Fund—apart from the question of Church establishments, which stands on its own footing—I will vote against them all as they turn up, without regarding which comes first or which comes second [loud applause]. If the Maynooth Grant comes up alone, I will vote against it; if it comes up with the *Regium Donum*, I will vote against them both; if the *Regium Donum* comes up first, I will vote against it. If the grant for the Episcopal clergy in the West Indies comes up, I will vote against it; and, let them come in whatever form or shape they please, I will vote against them all [cheers]. Nothing is more illogical, in my opinion, or contrary to the usual practice of business, than to refuse one good because half-a-dozen others do not come along with it.

On Thursday evening another great meeting was held in favour of the Lord Provost. Mr. Campbell, it is expected, will retire. Mr. Cowan's friends maintain an active canvass with great success. The *Edinburgh News* says:—"Appearances are far more encouraging now than last week for the re-adjustment of differences among the independent party; and should those differences happily be healed, Mr. Macaulay, whom we announced three weeks ago as the coming man, has no more chance of success than he had at last election. Continued division in the Liberal ranks constitutes the only hope of his supporters."

IRELAND.

BELFAST.—A deputation from the electors of Belfast has proceeded to London to wait on Lord Castlereagh, with a requisition signed by 850 electors, requesting him to accept the candidature for the borough.

CORK (CITY).—Mr. Serjeant Murphy and Mr. W. Fagan have entered into a formal coalition.

DONEGAL COUNTY.—Mr. Sharman Crawford has arrived in Belfast. His committee have issued a report announcing that "an unmistakeable majority of the electors are actually pledged to vote for Mr. Crawford."

DUBLIN (COUNTY).—The Defence Association and Mr. Secretary Wilberforce have officially notified to the electors of the metropolitan county that they must take immediate steps towards ejecting Colonel Taylor and Mr. Hans Hamilton, and returning two men fit and willing to uphold the "foreign" policy in the new House of Commons. The votes of the sitting members upon the Titles Bill have, if you are to believe Mr. Wilberforce, sealed their doom. The Liberals lay claim to a clear majority of 600 upon the register.

MEATH (COUNTY).—There have been serious riots in the county between the partisans of Mr. H. Grattan, M.P., and those of Mr. F. Lucas, of the *Tablet*, the tenant-right candidate. Mr. Lucas addressed a large meeting, numbering about 1,500, at Trim, on Sunday.

MONAGHAN.—Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, is the Free-trade and popular candidate here.

NEW ROSS.—The contest between Sir Thomas

Redington, Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Gavin Duffy, bids fair to be an exciting one in the borough of New Ross. On Sunday week, when Sir Thomas reappeared there to resume his canvass, there arose such a mob riot from Mr. Duffy's party, that the police and military were called out.

RECOVERY OF £700 WORTH OF JEWELLERY.—A few weeks ago a robbery was committed at the shop of Mr. Howard, jeweller, Market-street, Manchester, and £700 worth of watches and jewellery were taken. Suspicion fell upon a young man named Anthony Bradley, who had been in Mr. Howard's employment, and who had been seen to leave Mr. Howard's cellar door on the morning of the robbery. About an hour and a half afterwards, at a place called Hough's End Clough. Bradley was committed for trial, and since then the police have been unceasing in their exertions to find the jewellery, and the search has proved successful. After digging about an hour and a half, a gardener employed by Mr. Beswick, the chief of the police, pointed out a place where the earth was less firm than the other portion of the ground. Mr. Beswick lifted up a clod, and, after removing some loose earth, came in contact with a handkerchief. It appears that after digging a hole half a yard deep with a trowel which was found not far from the spot, Bradley had commenced boring a circular cavity in a horizontal direction, where he deposited the jewels, and afterwards replaced the clods which he had removed. The handkerchief was found to contain nearly all the articles that were stolen.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—There are twenty-seven livings in the patronage of the chapter. Of the eight richest, Mr. Horrigan says, "The first was, till lately, held by the son of the late dean; another by Mr. Pretyman, who holds two other preferments in the diocese, making four in all; another by a son of this same pluralist; another by another son; and two by an old incumbent, who has connexion with the chapter." These are the richer livings. But, now, look how the poorer ones are filled. It is needless to say, the chapter do not present themselves to them, and they are indeed in a most melancholy state. Of the whole twenty-seven, only eleven have residences upon them; of the thirteen poorer ones, only two have residences; of these thirteen, four are held by minor canons of the cathedral, one of whom holds no less than three; a fifth by a former master of the grammar-school; a sixth by the present master; of the others, two are held by one individual, and two others in plurality. The result of the whole twenty-seven livings is as follows:—The twenty-seven are held by twenty-one incumbents, of whom twelve are non-resident, and nine have other duties to perform, independent of the livings they hold from the chapter. After this, we are not surprised at the following testimony from a Lincolnshire clergyman, which was read by Mr. Horrigan to the House. "The churches and parishes, where deans and chapters are the appropriators, are, almost without exception, through this country, in a most forlorn, wretched condition, with a starving parson, a falling church, and, for want of schools, a people degraded both morally and intellectually."—*Eclectic Review.*

GOLD IN DEVONSHIRE!—The *Mining Journal* says:—"At North Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Poltimore, gold is found as rich as in either California or Australia. The Britannia mine will probably be the pioneer of the discovery of other deposits of auriferous ore in the United Kingdom. That the more valuable gold-bearing stones are rich to an extraordinary degree, is placed beyond question by the reports of practical assayers, and the examination of nearly all the great geologists and mineralogists of the day; while that the bulk is also commercially valuable, is evidenced by the fact that a London bullion dealer has offered £5 per ton at the mine for the whole of what has been considered mere refuse (about three hundred tons), and used for mending the roads. If London be not paved with gold, it is clear that the roads in the vicinity of North Molton are depositaries of the precious metal. There are thirty or fifty gold stones at the offices of the company, which are rich in the extreme, and altogether quite beautiful. They may be seen at any time, as well as portions of the "refuse" heaps, stones of copper, &c. Geologically, the statements put forth are substantiated. The situation of the Britannia mine, as well as the greater part of Devonshire, possess all the conditions requisite for the discovery of gold."

DEATH OF A SCHOOLMASTER FROM STARVATION.—on Friday night Mr. G. S. Brent held an inquest, at the Duke of Clarence, Gray's-inn-lane, upon Jonathan Nicholls, a schoolmaster, aged 51. Deceased, whose body was a mere skeleton, had been formerly a schoolmaster, but was latterly so reduced as to be compelled to earn his livelihood by writing window bills for tradesmen, and with all his industry sometimes only realized a few pence a week. The parish allowed a loaf a week for the support of himself and his wife, who is paralyzed. During the last year he was daily sinking from sheer starvation, but still buoyed up with the hope of getting some property to which he was entitled. On Monday morning his wife found him dead in bed at her side. The following day he became entitled to £120 cash, and £60 a year. The surgeon deposed that death resulted from want and disease. The foreman, on behalf of the jury, expressed their horror and disgust at the parochial authorities limiting the support of deceased and his paralysed wife to a solitary loaf of bread a week, instead of inquiring into their wants, and contributing a sufficient quantity of food for their support.

IRELAND.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—"Every hour," says a letter from Cork, "adds something to the Exhibition; packages and parcels are arriving by every train, and all the arrangements will not have been completed before a fortnight or three weeks. Those who come to the regatta in July will have the best view of the Exhibition, for then all the articles will have been arranged, labelled, ticketed, catalogued, and classified. Public spirit has been aroused—private and national enterprise have been stimulated, and the consequence is, that the Exhibition will be a much finer one than could have been expected. The carpenters are busily at work erecting an additional building, 150 feet long, 25 feet high, and as many broad, leading from the eastern court into the ball-room. There must be somewhat about 300 packages unpacked. The great excitement that prevailed has subsided, and the spectator is now able to enjoy a quiet peep at the Exhibition, and an agreeable and not over-crowded promenade."

The total number of persons who visited the Exhibition during the first five days after its opening was 7,360, and the number of two-shilling tickets sold at the entrance, 1,697.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Government have just taken a very decided step to manifest their determination of mortifying the National system of education, in accordance with the demands of its opponents amongst the clergy of the Established Church. Lord Derby has filled the vacancy of the Board, caused by the death of Archbishop Murray, by the appointment of Mr. Blackburne, the Irish Lord Chancellor. The Board is now constituted as follows:—The Protestant members are—the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Meath, the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Chancellor, the Right Hon. Maurice Brady, the Marquis of Kildare, Baron Greene, and the Right Hon. A. Macdonnell. The Roman Catholic members of the Board are—Lord Bellew, Sir Thomas N. Redington, Rev. Dean Meyler, Mr. Murphy (Master in Chancery), and Mr. James O'Farrell. The Presbyterians on the Board are—Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. James Gibson, and Dr. Andrews, Q.C. There have been, up to the death of Archbishop Murray, six Protestants, six Roman Catholics, and three Presbyterians. Now, there are seven Protestants, including two bishops, and but five Roman Catholics, amongst whom there is no prelate of that denomination.—*Chronicle.*

THE PROCLAMATION AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.—The *Tablet* gives the correspondence referred to by Mr. Secretary Walpole in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, respecting a religious procession in Ballinasloe in April last. The document is the reply of Mr. Fitzgerald, the stipendiary magistrate (who is a member of the Established Church), addressed to the Under-Secretary, stating that the procession was conducted in the most peaceable manner; that he did not think it was contrary to law, or of sufficient importance to make a special report to Government; and that the Roman Catholic clergy in that district are inoffensive and unobtrusive in their demeanour. The second document is the formal report of the sub-inspector of constabulary; and the third is an official letter from Mr. Wynne, the under-secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, apprising him, by direction of the Lord-Lieutenant, that his Excellency is determined to instruct the law-officers of the Crown to institute a prosecution in case "the law should be violated a second time in a similar manner."—*Chronicle.*

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—The proceedings in the Encumbered Estates Court are attracting great attention in Dublin. Prices of the properties sold are rising to rates very encouraging to Irish hopes, under the competition of English and Irish capitalists, who have been quietly congregating in the West, and "prying into the land" for themselves, during months past.

A TREASURE TROVE.—We understand that a new copper mine was discovered last week at Tankards-town, county of Waterford, on the estate of Mr. Bernal Osborne, which, from all appearances, exceeds anything of the kind yet witnessed in this country. The lowest estimate of the lode is £50 per fathom; according to others, the value of the ore is double that amount.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE BEET-ROOT SUGAR COMPANY.—The managers appear very confident of success on the recommendation of the manufacture in October next, and anticipate supply of root ample sufficient to keep the factory at Mountmellick at constant work. It is stated to be able to produce about four tons of sugar per day.

CASE OF POISONING.—A man named John Nicholls, a collier, living in Wigan, and a portion of his family, have been poisoned by eating some cakes which the unfortunate man stated that he had picked up accidentally in the street. Several persons who partook of the cakes suffered severely from illness, and Nicholls and a child about four years old, the son of a neighbour, died from the effects of the poison. Nicholls, shortly before his death, expressed his belief that the poisoned cakes were placed in the street through which he was in the habit of proceeding to his work by a woman whom he had married eighteen years ago but from whom he had been separated for upwards of ten years. This woman and a man with whom she has been cohabiting were arrested.

LAW AND POLICE.

DR. ACHILLI AND DR. NEWMAN.

The trial of the criminal information filed by Dr. Achilli against Dr. Newman, for slander, commenced on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. The most eminent members of the bar were engaged on either side. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Ellis for the prosecution; Sir A. E. Cockburn, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Baddeley, for the defence. The information charged the defendant with composing and publishing a libel on the said Giacinto Achilli. The defendant pleaded first, Not Guilty, upon which issue was joined; secondly, he pleaded certain allegations of fact, and said that the libel was true in substance, and that its publication was for the public benefit. To this the prosecutor replied that the defendant had published it in his own wrong and without the alleged cause. Upon this plea issue was also joined. The libel occurred, it will be remembered, in a lecture delivered by Dr. Newman at Birmingham, and was duly published in the report of those lectures bearing the Doctor's imprimatur. The justificatory pleas were twenty-three in number. The opening speeches on either side were lucid and forcible. The prosecution had no evidence beyond that of publication; but the Attorney-General promised to put his client into the witness-box, and submit him to the most rigorous cross-examination. The witnesses, including Dr. Achilli, were all ordered out of court. The first witness examined was Eleana Guistini, an Italian woman, married, and forty years of age—the second, the Rev. Mr. Grotte, a priest, residing in Worcestershire, who was a student under Dr. Achilli at Viterbo, and had been employed to bring the witnesses from Italy—the third was Sophia Marie Balisana, also a middle-aged, married Italian woman.—The court then rose.

BETTER THAN FIGHTING.—In the Common Pleas, on Monday morning, there came on an action brought by Captain Naas, of the Royal Navy, against Captain Scott, of the Royal Navy, for saying of the plaintiff that he had not obeyed a signal to go into action during the war in China, and thereby imputing cowardice to him. To this the defendant pleaded that he had not used the words imputed to him, and a justification. The plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Chambers) called several eminent naval officers, who fully vindicated his character for courage and every professional virtue. Chief Justice Jervis, therefore, suggested a retraction and apology; which, after a little hesitation as to terms, was accepted—Captain Scott merely expressing regret, and Captain Naas being content with a nominal verdict.

A GUARANTEE SOCIETY.—In the New Court, Edward Wilkinson Little, accountant, was indicted for embezzling the sums of £14, £2 18s., and £1 3s., the moneys of C. T. Daukes and another, his masters. It appeared that the prisoner had been collecting clerk to the prosecutors, at a salary of £120 a year. In March last Mr. Daukes, discovering some inaccuracies in the prisoner's accounts, which at that time he attributed to inattention, told him he should discharge him from their service. The prisoner said that he should expect a year's salary, but this Mr. Daukes refused, and gave him a check for a quarter's salary, and asked him if the money that he had in the cash-box was safe. He said it was, and asked to have the securities from the Guarantee Society which they had held returned to him. The next day, Mr. Daukes having found that the money was not in the cash-box, the prisoner was told that the securities would not be returned to him. The prisoner then said that was not all that he had robbed them of; that he had suffered great privation, and was truly sorry for what had occurred. He offered to make out a list of his defalcations, and, after some further discussion, left, but again called and said that he had received notice from the Guarantee Society, and that he would set their books straight, which he did, with a few trifling exceptions, and it appeared that in several instances he had entered in the books a less sum than he had received. Negotiations were then entered into with the Guarantee Society for the repayment by them of the prisoner's defalcations, which were held in abeyance until about a fortnight ago, when the prisoner was given into custody, it being the rule of that society never to pay any defalcation unless the defaulter is prosecuted. The prisoner had never made any attempt to abscond, and had all along said it was his intention to make up the money by the sale of some property he possessed in Ireland. Mr. Ballantine, in his address on the behalf of the prisoner, made a most powerful appeal to the jury, contending that the course pursued had made the matter one of debt. The prisoner had all along no dishonest intentions, and a sickly wife and other emergencies had driven him to commit the acts he then stood charged with. His lordship, in summing up, explained to the jury the law, and said that the case was most certainly a very singular one from the proceeding adopted by the Guarantee Society, which seemed to him inexplicable. He had always understood it to be a most useful society, and he could account for and understand their not making good a defalcation until a prosecution had been instigated against the defaulter, but then such prosecution should be prompt upon the discovery of the offence. He had thought the society a most useful one, but if they conducted their business in the way stated by the learned counsel, it was an extremely dangerous society, and, although a corporate body, liable to the penalties of any infringement of the law equally with an individual person. The society seemed to sanction a sort of

negotiation which was tampering to defeat the intent of the law. He had no doubt but that the prosecutor was a kind-hearted man, and had he not been fettered by the society would have acted differently, but mercy should be spontaneous, and not attendant upon regaining the money embezzled. The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," strongly recommending him to mercy. Mr. Ballantine then stated that the society had offered to compromise the matter, but the prisoner was unable, as a mortgage on his property was incomplete. The Recorder said such a society was a most dangerous one, and had the negotiation been carried out the parties would have all been liable to an indictment. Such conduct ought to attract the attention of the Attorney-General. The prisoner, a most gentlemanly-looking man, cried bitterly, and said he had no intention to fraud. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newgate.

UNLAWFUL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Henry Baker was convicted of having kept a lunatic asylum without license. As the prosecution was only instituted for the vindication of the law, the Court was satisfied with requiring the defendant to enter into heavy securities to appear when called upon.

UTTERING FORGED NOTES.—Two men, Donoghue and Groves, were convicted of offering for sale one ten and two five pound forged notes. The offer was made—as well as to supply bad shillings at eighteen-pence a dozen—to Mr. Satway, a publican in Barbican, who very properly sent for the police. Sentence—ten years' transportation.

ASSAULTS ON CONSTABLES.—Whelan, a smith, was convicted of seriously wounding a policeman, who arrested him on suspicion of burglary. Sentence, ten years transportation.—John Inder, father and son, were convicted at the Middlesex sessions, the younger for a grievous, and the elder of a common assault on the doorkeeper of the gallery of the Standard theatre; who had attempted to prevent them taking in a stone bottle, which the son then used on the doorkeeper's head. He was sentenced to six months', and the father to six weeks' imprisonment.

CAPITAL OFFENCES.—Giuseppe Remorino, and Emanuel Antola, two Genoese, were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Murley. The prisoners were also charged upon a coroner's inquisition with the offence of manslaughter. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Clerk prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. Robinson defended Remorino, and Mr. Parry was for the other prisoner, at the instance of the Sardinian Consul. The fatal act was committed in a row in Brown Bear Alley, between Sunday night and Monday morning, May the 30th. The prisoners seemed to have been influenced by fear as much as anger; and the jury found them guilty of only the lesser offence. Sentence—imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years.

A GREEN COLLEGIAN.—Mr. East, of St. John's, Cambridge, was in Shoreditch one afternoon last week, when the offer of a cheap lot of cigars enticed him into a low publichouse. There he soon found himself among a set of pretended gamblers, who ended by stripping him of his watch, chain, purse, and rings, on the pretext that he had lost, though he had only looked on, and that from compulsion. His description put the police on the right scent, and two of the men were examined on Thursday at Worship-street.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—A little before midnight on Tuesday, a vessel, technically termed a "monkey," named the "Isabella," was lying off Caon's-wharf, near the Globe-stairs, Rotherhithe, laden with stone. There were at that time in the vessel Mrs. Whitlock, the wife of the captain, her infant daughter, and a female friend named Mary Castle. Whether or not Mr. Whitlock, the captain, was on board could not be ascertained. While the boat was apparently safe, with scarcely a ripple on the water, a large steamer passed at a rapid pace down the river. It had barely cleared Globe-stairs when the swell of the water rose a tremendous height, and completely covered the smaller vessel. The captain's wife at that time was on deck, and had ample time to save her own life by jumping overboard, but, instead of so doing, she gave a fearful scream of "Save, oh! save us!" She then ran down into the cabin, and while in the act of lifting her child, the water rushed in with such impetuosity that none of the occupants were enabled to escape, and in the space of a few minutes the vessel sank. The tide in the course of an hour had run down sufficiently for the Thames police and others to board the boat, when they discovered the lifeless bodies of Mrs. Whitlock, her infant, and the unfortunate woman, Mary Castle. The name of the steamer that caused the catastrophe is not known, but the police believe it to be the "John Bull" trader, which left Horselydown tier a few minutes previous.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Several influential members of the City Corporation assembled at the Mansion-house on Thursday, for the purpose of presenting to Richard Lambert Jones, Esq., a testimonial of their esteem for the exertions made by him in effecting in the City of London a variety of improvements. The testimonial was the result of a subscription, and consisted of a gold medal, bearing Mr. Jones's effigy and an appropriate legend, a bust by Behnes to be placed in the Council Chamber, and a residuary sum of £700, which, at Mr. Jones's request, has been invested in founding a scholarship, bearing Mr. Jones's name, in the City of London School.

LIBRARIES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Upwards of a hundred parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, met the Rev. H. Mackenzie, on Wednesday evening, to inaugurate the establishment of a library and reading-room for their use, in the building of the Northern Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre. The vicar announced a valuable contribution of books from Prince Albert, and a donation of £5 from the Bishop of London; and read letters from the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Sir W. P. Wood, and other gentlemen, who were unavoidably prevented from attending. The Earl of Harrowby said, he was gratified at being present, to encourage the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in another of those good works for which it had made itself conspicuous among the parishes of the metropolis. They were the first to lead the way in the establishment of those great parochial institutions, baths and wash-houses, and now they had provided an institution for the cultivation of the mind. He believed they had done right in beginning with the body, for if that was not comfortable, it was difficult for the mind to be at ease. He wished every parish school in the country was a parish library also. The association between the library for the adult, and the school for the child, was of great social advantage, and he could not imagine a more humanizing institution than the one they were now met to promote.

REGULATION OF TIME BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The requisite arrangements that have for some time past been pending between the Electric Telegraph Company, the Astronomer Royal, and the South Eastern Railway, for the establishment and transmission throughout London and the provinces of mean Greenwich or uniform time, being completed, the construction of the ingenious apparatus intended to carry out the object was, on Thursday, commenced by Mr. Edwin Clark, the company's engineer, upon the dome of the company's west-end station, opposite Hungerford-market. The operations, which commenced as early as three in the morning, attracted great attention from the passers-by through the Strand during the day. A scaffolding was first erected on the top of the cupola. This scaffolding was thirty feet high, and from its summit an uninterrupted view of London and the river was obtained, the total height being about 110 feet above the level of the Thames. The scaffolding having been secured, the next step was that of raising the apparatus, which consists of a long quadrangular shaft or pillar of wood thirty-eight feet high and eight in circumference, formed of three sections. The first section of this hollow shaft was fixed by the workmen into the floor of the room underneath the dome, and thence carried through and joined on to the second section, and the third. The latter was then passed through the centre of a large globe or ball, which is intended, by means of sympathetic electrical action, to fall every day simultaneously with the well-known ball on the top of Greenwich Observatory, between which and the Strand the electric wires have been completed for the purpose, so as to indicate to all London and the vessels below bridge exact Greenwich time. The ball is a remarkable object, being nearly six feet high and sixteen in circumference, and could with ease accommodate three people inside. It is formed of zinc, painted dark black, so that it may be the better seen in contrast with a light sky, with a broad white belt diameter about it, making it look like a "great globe," or representation of a ringed Saturn. The shaft is continued a few feet above the ball, and at the extremity is a bright gilded weather vane, with "E.T.C." on the arms. The apparatus is provided with an air cylinder in connexion with the telegraphic wires between London and Greenwich, and when the ball at Greenwich falls an instantaneous shock of electricity will be communicated along them, and this acting on an electrical trigger connected with the ball in the Strand, will cause it to fall simultaneously with that at Greenwich. The first experiment will be tried when the arrangements for the purpose are perfected. The cost of carrying out this novel chronometrical machine is estimated at £1,000.

TWO LIVES SAVED BY THE FIRE ESCAPE.—A fire broke out about four o'clock on Tuesday morning in the premises of Mr. Lambert, plumber and glazier, Union-mews, near Middlesex Hospital. The occupants having been aroused by the police, most of them made their escape in safety, but the fire had penetrated the premises of Mr. White, No. 21, Nassau-street, and also those of Mr. Scotcher, pianoforte-maker. The Royal Society's fire-escape from Portland-place was quickly on the spot, when the conductor found the smoke pouring from the windows. At that time two or three persons could be seen in the midst of the smoke. The conductor, having raised his machine, rushed to the second-floor window, while a policeman went to the third-floor. The latter brought down an infant, and was followed by its mother (Caroline Forman), and the conductor of the escape brought down, with considerable difficulty, another woman named Ford. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the escape, there is little doubt but they would have been suffocated.

THE CORPORATION AND BETTING-OFFICES.—The Court of Common Council, after a full discussion of the subject, has adopted a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to pass an act in the present session for the suppression of betting-offices in the City of London.

THE COST OF A MILITIA.—The *British Friend* has a statement of the yearly sum charged to the parish of Marylebone for maintaining families and finding substitutes for the militia in each of the years 1800 to 1815. The significant total is £29,096 6s. 6d.

LITERATURE.

RECENT WORKS IN BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

A Commentary on the Book of Proverbs. By MOSES STUART, lately Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. London: Delf and Trübner, 12, Paternoster-row.—This is the last work of one who will always be eminent amongst the biblical scholars of all nations, and who was undoubtedly first of his class in his own country. We estimate so highly the writings of the late Professor Stuart, both as to their ability and character, that we take the opportunity of making protest against the damaging statements and direct attacks, which have latterly not been infrequent in this country, when his works have been under discussion. Professor Stuart was certainly one of those men who occasion great difficulty and anxiety to the orthodox lovers of foregone conclusions. He was himself orthodox in his ecclesiastical relationships, but also a thorough scholar, having an independent mind and a fearless spirit of investigation; and it occurred, naturally enough, that those who have but one type of the Christian believer or true theologian, were uneasy when his line of inquiry was no longer parallel with their own, nor his conclusions those which they had predetermined to find. Hence the whispered suspicion, or brazen-faced charge, of rationalistic tendencies, which some have dared to utter; and the depreciatory tone which others have thought it orthodoxy prudent to adopt. It is no longer for its significance to Professor Stuart that a vindication of himself, or a rebuke of his ungenerous detractors, need be volunteered: but for the sake of theological science, and of religious reputation, let the narrowness and impertinence which brands, with names of ill savour and evil purport, those who intelligently and honestly depart from traditional interpretations of the Scriptures, or the theological deductions of churches, be repelled and crushed by the indignation and earnestness of all honourable men and true believers. Unless our systems are infallible, biblical science already perfected, and all progress impossible to the interpreter or divine, let us heartily rejoice whenever a man of healthy piety and reverent spirit, emancipated from prejudice, from authority, and from the influence of custom, follows freely and with full faith where investigation leads, controlled only by a constant and sacred love of truth, and conscientious diligence in seeking to attain it. In Professor Stuart's case, we owe it to calm courage, as well as intellectual acuteness, to out-spoken candour, as well as untrammeled research, that we have in the English language commentaries on Romans, Hebrews, and the Apocalypse, on Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Daniel, which are unapproached by all English commentaries on the Scriptures besides, for various learning, just criticism, and sound exposition.

For Professor Stuart the book of Proverbs had special attractions;—“the Hebrew in which it is written bears the unmistakable stamp of antiquity”—the “lover of old Hebrew” must needs enjoy it; its pithy sayings are full of “the common conversational idioms” of the language, so that hence “many of the nicer and more difficult points of Hebrew Grammar may be developed.” But the scholar was not dead to the higher attractions of the book—it had for him a moral, social, and pious interest; but still more, a historical one. Regarding it as a collection of proverbs originated among the Hebrew people as such, and as having had great currency with them in the form it received from Solomon, he judges that it is expressive of their feelings and views,—in short, that we have here “a vivid picture of the internal Hebrew man: of his genius, feelings, practical reasonings, morals, industry, social condition, internal relations, comity, and, in a word, of the whole state of the Hebrews, and their rank among the society of nations. In this book, then, is virtually contained a history more minute, more graphic, more extensive, and more interesting, than all the external histories of the nation taken together.”

Professor Stuart has always shown a marked preference for what he calls “commentary of explanation.” He has adhered to his preference in this volume. He has not attempted practical exposition. He writes for students and ministers; and he holds that they should be able to make a moral commentary for themselves; and in order to this, he offers them the assistance of grammatico-historical exegesis. His first effort has been to give a “good and faithful translation;” this he considers to be, generally, “an adequate interpretation.” Minute and careful criticism follows,—the explanation of difficulties and peculiarities, especially with a view to promote thorough philological accuracy in the student of the original Scriptures. Where exegetical dissertation is necessary, the customary brevity is exchanged for full and elaborate discussion; where the idea is obscure, or the language figurative, comment and illustration are

sufficiently afforded. We can easily conceive that these characteristics will be unpleasing to a large proportion of the devoted users of commentaries; but to men of trained mind and of scholarly habits of study, it is, unquestionably, the first work on Proverbs in our own language, which has real and rich value, and is capable of affording satisfying helps in interpretation.

Biblical Antiquities, with some Collateral Subjects, Illustrating the Language, Geography, and Early History of Palestine. By F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D. With Maps and numerous Engravings. (Encyclopædia Metropolitana.) London: J. J. Griffin and Co., Baker-street.—In this work all topics which fall under the head of Biblical Antiquities—and some others but remotely related thereto—are treated of with all the comprehension and condensation possible to be used without glaring omission or injustice. It contains the completest view of the general subject ever brought into one volume. It is founded on the highest authorities in antiquarian research, and on the latest and most valuable geographical information. Some fragmentary portions of the contents are incorporated from the former edition of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, and are due to Mr. Hartwell Horne, Dr. Molesworth, Dr. McCaul, and others; but the book as a whole is the production of Dr. Cox, who has very judiciously performed his labour. For the student who desires a convenient manual for constant reference, and for those, emphatically, who have not access to multitudes of books, it is a most desirable and valuable volume. Its Maps are beautifully executed by the Johnstons; and its illustrations on wood are very numerous and of superior finish.

Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the Book of Revelation. By Rev. ALBERT BARNES. With Preface, by Rev. E. HENDERSON, D.D. London: Knight and Son, 11, Clerkenwell-close.—It may as well be stated, at the outset, that we differ almost entirely from Mr. Barnes's method of interpreting this much-expounded and still difficult book; and as this is no place for unfolding the principles on which, as we think, an interpreter should proceed, nor even for a complete statement of the objections to Mr. Barnes's theory—it will be fairest to him to give a simple account of the modes adopted and conclusions reached in this commentary. Mr. Barnes states that he had no theory about the Apocalypse in his mind when he commenced these “Notes;” and the only book on the subject that he had perused, during the preceding twenty years, was the recent work of Professor Stuart. The object he had in view when he began to write was only to explain the meaning and language of the symbols, without attempting to connect them with history. As he proceeded, he became persuaded that there were historical facts to which the Apocalyptic visions referred; and after studying the matter, he found in Gibbon a series of events which corresponded, in his judgment, with the series of symbols he was examining. In addition to Gibbon, the work of Alison also furnished interpretations to the author; and other writers, expository as well as historical, having been consulted and appropriated, the result is that the author coincides in every particular that is of any moment or interest, with the common method of interpretation—the *historising* method—and adopts the anti-Papal conclusion. Here, for instance, are “the vials,” which represent the character of the whole interpretation.

“The first vial:—The first blow struck on the Papacy in the French Revolution. The second vial:—The scenes of blood and carnage in that revolution. The third vial:—The calamities brought by the French invasions upon the countries where the most bloody persecutions had been waged—the north of Italy. The fourth vial:—The overturning of the governments that sustained the Papal power, in the wars consequent on the French Revolution. The fifth vial:—The direct assault on the Papal power; the capture of the Pope himself, and the temporary entire subjugation of Rome by the French arms. The sixth vial:—The decline of the Turkish power; the rapid extension of Christianity in the East; the rallying of the strength of Paganism, Mohammedanism, and Romanism—represented by the three frogs that came out of the mouth of the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet, &c. The seventh vial:—The complete and final overthrow of the Papal power, &c.”

When Mr. Barnes deals with practical truth, he is sensible and pungent; and on all points, he brings together much useful information: but, notwithstanding the fair spirit and conscientious care with which he has written this commentary, we are obliged to regard it as a mistake and a failure. Certainly, no new arguments for “the common method” of interpretation, are to be gathered here: on the contrary, we are decidedly confirmed in its rejection, and think that rejection might be vindicated sufficiently from these—not unedifying or unintelligent, but—very unsatisfactory pages. It seems to us quite impossible to obtain an understanding of the Apocalypse, which shall have a living significance and importance for the Church of all time, so long as it is regarded—not as a book of ideals, the realities corresponding to which appear again and again in history, in a whole series of persons and

events, but—as a regularly progressive and continuous disclosure of the future, fulfilled once and finally in historic events.

The Emphatic New Testament, according to the Authorized Version, compared with the various Readings of the Vatican MS. The Four Gospels. Edited, with an Introductory Essay on Greek Emphasis, by JOHN TAYLOR, Author of “Junius Identified,” &c. London: Taylor, Walton, and Co., Gower-street.—Ten years ago, Mr. Taylor published an Essay, entitled “What is the power of the Greek Article? and how may it be expressed in the English Version of the New Testament?” His theory was, that it should be regarded chiefly as a sign of emphasis. The present work is the application of the conclusions stated in that essay to the printing of the common version of the Four Gospels. Assuming that there are certain peculiarities of expression in the Greek Text, of too much importance to be left unnoticed, whatever difference of opinion may arise as to the reason of their insertion—it is attempted to represent them to the English reader in this “Emphatic New Testament.” In adopting a uniform system of notation (the use of Typographic Signs—capitals, small capitals, and black letter) the author has carefully explained and illustrated his Rules for Converting Greek Emphasis into English Equivalents; distinguishing two leading classes—“Words of Positive emphasis, arising from their connexion with the Greek Article,” and “Emphatic Pronouns, and other words of Comparative emphasis, arising from position.” After justifying his principles, by adducing illustrations under numerous subdivisions, he remarks:—

“The preceding illustrations will be sufficient to convince the reader that there are peculiarities of expression in the Greek language which we have no power of representing in English, excepting by the use of Typographic signs. In writing, we employ for this purpose accents, and words underscored: in printed books, accents, italics, small capitals, and capital letters. With greater precision, the Greek language incorporates the Signs of Emphasis with the Words in such a manner, that the latter cannot be stated without conveying at the same time to an intelligent mind an idea of the intonation with which the sentence was spoken when it was first written down. . . . In the Truths made known to us by the Scriptures, especially those of the New Testament, where many different senses may sometimes be attributed to the same phrase, by laying the stress at each time on a different word, it is certainly of great importance that not the words only, but also the emphasis with which they were delivered should be made known to us; and that this was done to a wonderful extent the foregoing examples will prove.”

He then proceeds to show the effect of Emphasis on the Titles—*Son of God*—*Son of Man*—*Holy Spirit*—and on the names of the Godhead; showing how they are thereby modified—so that the testimony of the Scripture to the Divinity of our Lord has ever been obscured and lessened in our authorized version by the neglect of suitable expression for the emphasis used in the Greek text. His hope is, that in the execution of this work he has given an accurate representation of the Divine original, and that he has contributed to the apprehension of the exact meaning of words, and to the establishment of points of doctrine of the highest interest. Another feature of the work is, that the sectional Divisions and Various Readings of the Vatican Manuscript are given in notes—distinguishing the collations—Bentley's, Birch's, or Bartolici's—when they are found to differ. An interesting essay “On the Antiquity and Authority of the Vatican MS.” is also prefixed; from which the English reader will gain much useful information.

It need not be pointed out that this is a volume having a high interest—and we think, also, importance. It starts many debateable questions, and will probably experience a variety of receptions; but it is a work so earnestly right in purpose, and so competently performed, that it is entitled to welcome and approbation.

A Course of Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, delivered in Queen-street Chapel, Ratcliffe. By the Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.S.A. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.—If the Congregational churches were duly appreciative, these discourses would not have been delivered in a little ugly chapel at the dirtiest extremity of London. To those acquainted with the author, it will be needless to say, they are no ordinary production. Their superiority to the mass of books and sermons on the subject, consists not in novelty of view or method—but in the indications they give of much and strong thinking, and of large erudition; in addition to their more obvious characteristic—a sort of eloquence altogether unique in these days. We are debarred from canvassing the theory of inspiration stated and defended; but not from describing it in the author's own words:—

“When I state that the books of the Old and New Testaments are inspired, I simply mean that they were all written under a Divine guidance. . . . But we do not undertake to say which part of Scripture was composed under any particular mode of inspiration. Nor would we be thought to believe that an equal amount of inspiration would be required in the historical compositions, where the writers were eye-

witnesses or contemporaries, or had easy access to true sources of information, as in the prophetic parts of the Bible, where no human aid whatever could be of any avail; or in the Epistles of the New Testament, which, for the most part, being logical deductions from the principles of Christ, or altogether new views of the Christian system, would obviously require a much greater amount of supervisory wisdom to guide the reasoner to infallible inferences, or to enable him to give utterance to that which was as novel to the sacred writer as it was to the world."

"Partial inspiration I repudiate as unphilosophical in theory, and self-destructive in practice; for if only parts of the Scripture be inspired, we need yet another revelation to determine which those parts are. Verbal inspiration appears to me to extend to all prophecy, and probably to the whole of the Scriptures; for it is difficult to conceive of thoughts without words, and equally difficult to conceive of our possessing an absolute feeling of certainty, if the thoughts only were divine, and the words human."

From this altitude Mr. Bayley deals his blows with scarcely less severity on those who are a little below than on those who are directly opposite to him—if any such position there be. He avows it as his object "to drive the doubter either to accept the question of Inspiration, with its difficulties, or that of forgeries, with its consequent absurdities." To this end, he uses hard words—as though distrusting the sufficient force of his arguments. We neither like the goal nor the cudgel. But we thank Mr. Bayley for a little volume of almost Miltonic strength and sweetness; and we warmly desiderate the accomplishment of the intention expressed in his preface:—

"Should another edition of these Lectures be required, the author cherishes the hope that he will be able to offer the substance of that further evidence, to which he has referred at pages 67 and 137, as arising from the examination of the several books of Scripture, individually considered. It is much to be regretted that this labour has never been undertaken; especially as many sceptical writers object to deal with the books of Scripture as a fasciculus, and flatter themselves that by untangling the bundle, they would be able, by Aesop's hint, to overcome the authority of the Bible. We shall be happy to yield to this demand, confident as we are that we shall gain immensely by such an inquisition; and that the rejectors of the Scripture, either in whole or partially, have nothing to hope for by this course, and everything to lose."

Other biblical works are on our table, which must remain to be noticed in our next number.

The Exhibition Lay. London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.

In the records of the literature of the Great Exhibition, this "Lay" deserves an honourable place. The author describes the rise and progress of the Exhibition, from the time when it was but "a fruitful thought within a thoughtful mind," till the period of its successful close. The growth of the wonderful building, the glory of the opening-day, the unfolding of the art and industrial treasures of the world, and the mighty gathering of the peoples,—all are sung with spirit and effect; while an undertone of moral thought is heard throughout. The form of this little poem is that which Mr. Macaulay's "Lays" have made so well known and popular. It is smooth in versification, often picturesque in its descriptions, pervaded by a fine feeling, and contains many worthy thoughts. A few lines, taken at random, will fairly show its character, as it is remarkably equal in quality throughout.

"There Norway from her peasants' hands
Sent quaintly carved bowls;
With ironwork and porphyry,
The Swede his name enrols—
Dug from the rocks where Odin trod
In hero-days of yore,
Where Thor his mighty mallet hurled,
And made the welkin roar.
Greece honey from Hymettus sent,
And cloaks and belts unwreathed,
And marble blocks like those that once,
When Phidias touched them, breathed.
* * * * *

There came the keen republicans
From that Great Western land,
Which peopled from our English soil,
Flung off her parent's hand;
And brought such proofs of enterprise,
Such specimens of skill,
As showed the old blood in their veins,
Flowed warm and loyal still.
The New World comes to meet the Old,
Quick youth with age to cope;
To test the prestige of renown,
By energetic hope.
She comes from where the Atlantic sea
Her Eastern border keeps,
And where, towards the setting sun,
The broad Pacific sleeps."

The Child's Grammar; being the substance of "The Elements of Grammar taught in English." Adapted to the Use of Junior Classes. By the Rev. EDWARD THRING, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: George Bell, Fleet-street.

MR. THRING'S former work, "The Elements of Grammar," has received general commendation; and we are persuaded that such commendation will be yet more earnest and emphatic as the book becomes better known and tested by use. The shorter Grammar now published resembles its predecessor in being thoroughly scientific and genuinely simple. It contains the substance of the larger work, relieved of "everything which, though useful to a teacher, might confuse a beginner, or would not be wanted till a more advanced

stage." The characteristic of the book is, the development of principles in strict sequence; and these are accompanied by clear and familiar illustrations. Rules are given, in every case, only as the expression of results reached by the learner in the study of successive principles; and to each Rule are appended Examples—and generally rhymed Examples, which are happily managed, and will both interest the pupil and facilitate remembrance of the lesson.

The ability and labour necessary for the production of a little book like this are not estimable by those who have neither studied language thoroughly, nor tried to extract from the arbitrary rules and confused modes of common grammars, the matter suited to the apprehension of beginners. The method of Mr. Thrings grammar is the most rational we have seen; and it is worked out with simplicity, precision, and completeness.

Sketches from Life. By WILLIAM BYROM. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.—[Two tales—"Alice Jevons," and "The Heiress of Halstead," which the author seems to intend that we should receive as fact—or, at least, as fictitious only in scenes and names, while the characters and incidents are from real life. If truly so, it is the old saying realized again, "Truth is stranger than fiction." A spirit of earnest, healthy religion pervades this little book, and it is written with much simple, yet powerful effect; while the narratives it contains are full of pathos, and stimulative of pure, generous, and helpful human feeling.] — *Why are we Dissenters?* Three Lectures on the Principles of Evangelical Nonconformity. By E. R. CONDER, M.A. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—[The topics are "The Christian Church, Christian Churches, and the Church of England;" "Uniformity and Schism;" and "The Union of Church and State." These lectures exhibit comprehensively and clearly the Scriptural principles on which Evangelical Nonconformists are agreed in their Dissent from the Established Church; and they may excellently serve the author's purpose—to bring pious and intelligent members of our churches to the knowledge of those "sound and solid" reasons for their Nonconformity, which many of them are frequently found unable to furnish.] — *The Fraternal Memorial: a Memoir of the Rev. W. Fernie, late of Frome.* By Rev. JOHN FERNIE, of Farnham. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.—[A pious character portrayed by an affectionate brother; but having few qualities either in the significance of the life of the one or in the literary performance of the other, which demand for it a wider circle than the personal friends and congregation of the excellent young minister whose life it records.] — *Funeral Services for the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Minister of Union Chapel, Islington.* London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—[Containing a "Funeral Oration" by the Rev. John Watson, of Hackney College, which is thoughtful, pungent, and true to the character of the aged and well-known minister deceased; as it is also free from funeral commonplace and exaggeration. The rest of the "Services" are sermons, by Dr. Leifchild and the Rev. H. Allon—the latter discoursing practically and impressively of "the ministry of the dead."] — *The Pathway.* Vol. 2. London: John Cassell, Ludgate-hill.—[Certainly the most intelligent, manly, and healthful of the popular religious magazines: it is "the organ of no clique or sect, but speaks the language of a common Christianity"; it is especially excellent in its papers on ecclesiastical history, and its biographies of distinguished men.] — *The Mother's Friend.* Vol. 4. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

GLEANINGS.

Steps are being taken by a number of innkeepers with a view of closing all public-houses in Liverpool on Sundays.

Jenny Lind, since her return to England, has had several engagements pressed upon her, but declines them all.

Her Majesty has conferred a baronetcy on Sheriff Alison, the historian.

James Holt, an old offender, was lately apprehended at Rochdale in an attempt to break in to the lock-up.

Mr. Mayall, of London, has succeeded in producing daguerreotype portraits and pictures of a life size.

The Maryland Legislature has been engaged in discussing a measure providing that all free negroes and mulattoes who shall be born in the State after the 1st of January, 1855, shall, upon their arrival at the age of twenty-one years, be compelled to emigrate to Liberia.

About fifty persons residing in the town of Rotherham and neighbourhood, are making preparations for immediate departure to the Australian gold diggings. Several families in Sheffield, it is said, are about to take a similar step.

CONTINENTAL PIETY.—Lady's maid: "Madame, will you have your opera-glass or your prayer-book?" Lady: "Both, Julie; for when church is over I am going to see 'Lucrezia Borgia.'"

A servant maid, in a small town in Herefordshire, last week left her situation in consequence of her being

incapable of "reconciling her feelings to the very bad grammar spoken by her mistress."

The old water-mark on the notes issued from the Bank of England has been abolished, and a new one substituted. The system adopted of burning the old notes will be discontinued, and, by a simple and ingenious plan, they will be reduced to a pulp, and again manufactured into paper.

AN AMERICAN PATRIARCH.—A Canadian paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Berthier, district of Montreal, at the advanced age of 106. He was married to three wives, by whom he had 60 children! He leaves 43 children, 86 grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, and 18 great-grand-nephews.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* at Rome finds the geography of Pio Nono somewhat at fault, in a brief interview:—"He took snuff constantly, dropping it on his white dress; and after informing me that steamers could go from New York to Liverpool in fifteen days, inquired whether they stopped for coal on their passage?"

A booby workman was observed, lately, to bestow his leisure on the perusal of "Paradise lost." Being asked by his shopmate what he thought of it, he replied that it read "very much like the index to a hymn-book! The lines didn't rhyme" (!)

Mr. Brace states, that in Hungary the ladies wear, as the superstitious do amulets, pieces of broomsticks with which it is believed the London brewers laboured Haynau.

THE LATE THOMAS MOORE.—The *Athenaeum* states that the sum of £1,100 has already been subscribed in Ireland towards erecting a public monument to the late Thomas Moore in his native city. In London a committee has been formed, with Lord Lansdowne at its head and Mr. Thomas Longman for its Treasurer, to promote the same object. For the manuscripts of the memoir of his life and diary, occupying ten closely-printed volumes, which he has left, and which is to be edited by Lord John Russell, the Messrs. Longman have agreed to pay Mrs. Moore the liberal sum of £3,000. They are now undergoing the necessary review with a view to printing. The first volume will, we believe, be published in October.

THE BOOK TRADES.—Our readers will no doubt be curious to know what public effect Lord Campbell's decision has had on the bookselling business. All books can certainly be had by any purchaser at a cheaper rate than heretofore—and, in this respect, there has been a public advantage—the publisher losing nothing on the sale of such as have been already sold, and the consumer gaining something from the pocket of the middleman. It will be asked, Has the sale of books increased with the diminished price to the consumer? and the answer is—No, as yet. But it is obviously too early at present to take account of the working of the new state of things.—*Athenaeum*.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 6th inst., the secretary read a paper just received from Nineveh, containing an outline of Assyrian history by Colonel Rawlinson. The paper commenced with some preliminary observations on the site of the Assyrian empire in the earliest times; and proceeded to communicate some geographical details, and several identifications of considerable importance. The Assyrian Pantheon was then described, and a list of the gods furnished, together with an account of their attributes, and a notice of their analogies to the gods of the Greeks and Romans. Colonel Rawlinson then entered upon the historical branch of the subject; and gave, in a continuous narrative, the names, acts, and succession of the monarchs of Assyria, from the period when the empire was founded down to the capture of Nineveh. The latter portion of the paper detailed the events of the reign of Sennacherib, year by year, until his death; dwelling especially on the Assyrian notices of the monarch's expedition against Hezekiah, king of Judah, the interest of which cannot be overstated.

BIRTHS.

April 18, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BURGESS, of Long Melford, Suffolk, of a daughter.

June 18, at Stockwell, Mrs. KENDALL CROSSLEY, of a daughter.

June 14, at Stamford-hill, Mrs. CHARLES SHADBOLT, of a son.

June 15, at Colne, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. J. C. PARK, Baptist Minister, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 12, at Hyde Chapel, by the Rev. J. Brookes, O. BURCHARD, Esq., Prussian Consul at Liverpool, to JANE, daughter of the late SAMUEL ASHTON, Esq., of Pole-bank, near Manchester.

June 12, at Salem Chapel, Mile-end-road, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM POWIS, of Peckham, to Miss JANE SMITH, of Limehouse.

June 14, at Carl-Jane Chapel, Thetford, by the Rev. Martin Read, Mr. W. J. EVERTSON, of London, to LAURA, youngest daughter of Mr. W. CHRISTOPHER, auctioneer, of the former place.

June 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Roade, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. T. Brooks, Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN, farmer, to Miss SOPHIA ELLIOTT, both of Milton, near Northampton.

June 17, at the Congregational Chapel, Lowestoft, by the Rev. Henry More, Mr. THOMAS DEVEREUX, of Lowestoft, to MARY, second daughter of the late ROBERT EDLIN, Esq., of 16, St. James-street, London.

June 18, at St. Albans, by R. Grove Lowe, Esq., the Rev. JAMES READING, to LYDIA, second daughter of Mr. SAMUEL WARD, of that town.

June 19, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by Rev. W. Howleson, Mr. JOHN EDWARD TASSIDDE, of 37, New Bridge-street, to ANN, eldest daughter of W. H. WATSON, Esq., of Chepstow-place, Camberwell New Road.

June 14, at Trinity Chapel, Eastbourne, by the Rev. R. W. Pierpoint, Mr. WILLIAM CLARK SIMPSON to Miss MARIA NOLTE, both of Seaside.

June 15, at Cold Harbour-lane Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. Walter, the Rev. THOMAS PETERS, of Rayleigh, Essex, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of CHARLES ELLIOTT, Esq., of Kensington.

June 16, at Bramcote, near Nottingham, by the Rev. W. H. Cantrill, the Rev. JAMES MATHERSON, B.A., Independent minister, Oswestry, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of WILLIAM CHIPPES, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 14, at Westbury Leigh, Wilts, aged 40, ELIZA, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. SPRIGG, A.M.

June 15, Mrs. MARY DAVENPORT, relict of the late Edward Davenport, Esq., of Evington Villa, near Leicester, in the 90th year of her age.

June 15, at St. James's-road, Holloway, after protracted suffering, MARY, widow of the late Rev. J. WILLIAMS, Missionary to the South Sea Islands, aged 57.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Funds still exhibit a decided upward tendency, although, owing to the closing of the Transfer Books, business has been restricted. The accumulation of capital is expected still further to force up prices. Unless the weather becomes more unfavourable for the harvest, or new foreign loans compete with Consols—neither very improbable contingencies; since, in the first place, the season is backward; and, secondly, Austrian Scrip, which was saleable upon issue at only $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$, has risen to $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$. The Funds are still likely further to advance. Consols have been beyond par, without the dividend. Bank Stock has been very steady, and there have been further investments in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. Exchequer Bills have also been firmer.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Cons. for Acct.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
3 per Ct. Red.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$				
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Exchq. Bills...	pm.	pm.	68 pm.	82 pm.	77 pm.	76 pm.
India Bonds...	90 pm.	89 pm.	89 pm.	88 pm.	86 pm.	88 pm.
Long Annuity..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Great difficulty is felt in the profitable employment of the increasing surplus in the hands of large capitalists, and considerable fears are entertained of another period of speculation. A good deal of capital is flowing in the direction of Ireland, where the property in the Encumbered Estates Court fetches high prices. The settlement of the railway for the Western Presidency of India—the East India Company having agreed to guarantee interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a capital of £500,000, will also provide another means of investment. The profits above $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be equally divided between the East India Company and the shareholders, until the former is repaid its advances, when the entire surplus goes to the latter.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has now reached £21,500,000, with every prospect of further increase. The receipts of the precious metals during the past week have been enormous. From Australia, more than £800,000 have come to hand; from the United States about £150,000; from Brazil, £80,000, and from other parts as much, probably, as swells the aggregate to over a million sterling. The advices from both Australia and California are more promising than before, and the extraordinary tide of emigration that is setting in to our colonies must augment, to an important extent, the aggregate yield.

The market for Foreign Funds has improved for all the favourite stocks, in which an increased business has also been transacted. The settlement of the account proved favourable to the Mexican and some other securities, that had been *Beared*; and the latest advices from Vera Cruz do not confirming the report of a revolution in the capital, the Three per Cents. have rallied 1 per cent. Peruvian Bonds range higher, and the Lobos Island dispute is completely set at rest by Lord Derby's answer, that Peru is the rightful owner. Buenos Ayres Stock started up 7 per cent. upon the receipt of news by the Brazilian mail that Urquiza was proceeding satisfactorily and moderately in consolidating the Government. Venezuela takes a better position, and Spanish keeps firm. The following are to-day's prices:

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £.) Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., —; Brazilian Old Fives, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Five per Cents., 1829 and 39, 101; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents., 78; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certif., —; Ecuador Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cent. ex. Dec. 1849, coupon, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. 334 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Three per Cents., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Four per Cents., —; Peruvian Deferred Three per Cents., 66 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents., 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 118; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Passive Bonds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Old Three per Cents., 60 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, for Account, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cents., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Committee's Certif., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 per cent. Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42.

In Railway Shares, a general rise has taken place, say of from £2 to £4 each for the week, and business has become active. The following are this day's quotations:

Aberdeen, —; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 11 10; Bristol and Exeter, 98 100; Caledonian, —; Chester and Holyhead, 23 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dublin and Belfast, 12 10; Eastern Counties, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lancashire, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64 66; Great Northern, —; Great Western, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 79 79 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North Western, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127; London and South Western, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33 34; Midland, 72 24; Norfolk, 39 41;

North British, —; North Staffordshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Eastern, —; South Wales, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —; FOREIGN—Central France, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25; East Indian, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liege, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7; Northern of France, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Orleans, 48 50; Paris and Rouen, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35; Rouen and Havre, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Cotton and Share Markets at Liverpool, on Saturday, were firm. Sales of Cotton 5,000 to 6,000 bales.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecuador	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 per Cent. Reduced	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 percent	69 75
Long Annuities	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 3 pr. et. new	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portuguese	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18
June	72 pm.	Spanish 5 percent	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds.....	89 pm.	Ditto 8 percent	50
		Ditto Passive	6

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33 for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	34,725,270	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900

	£		£
		Gold Coin & Bullion	20,691,895

	£		£
		Silver Bullion	33,375

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	12,015,100
Rest	3,071,785	Dead Weight Annuity	13,874,526
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,092,573	Other Securities	10,878,025
Other Deposits	13,678,855	Notes	13,440,775
Seven-day and other Bills	1,350,492	Gold and Silver Coin	458,780

	£		£
		£34,725,270	£34,725,270

Dated the 17th day of June, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 18.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Salem Chapel (Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion), Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

HADAWAY, EDWARD MATTHEW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, June 30, and July 28: solicitor, Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MANICO, EDWARD SOLE, Mark-lane, City, merchant, June 24 July 29: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane, Bucklersbury.

WALTERS, JOHN, Manchester, drayalter, June 28 and July 14: solicitor, Mr. Slater, Manchester.

WHEELER, WILLIAM, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, June 29 and July 27: solicitors, Messrs. Batt, Abergavenny, and Bevan, Bristol.

WOOD, WILLIAM, Hoyland Nether, Yorkshire, timber merchant, July 5 and 26; solicitors, Mr. Marshall, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

CARSON, SAMUEL, Cove, Dumbartonshire, and Glasgow, wright, June 25 and July 16.

HENDERSON, HECTOR, and LAMONT, JAMES, Camlachie, near Glasgow, and Rhins, Port Charlotte, Islay, distillers, June 25 and July 16.

HOWIE, JAMES, and SIMPSON, ROBERT, Edinburgh, merchants, June 22 and July 13.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ALEXANDER, JOHN and JAMES, Glasgow, tailors, June 23 and July 14.

ALLAN, WILLIAM, and DRUMMOND, RICHARD, Glasgow, wrights, June 23 and July 13.

BOYD, CHARLES, and Son, and FULTON, ROBERT, Glasgow, commission merchants, June 23 and July 14.

CARSON, SAMUEL, Cove, Dumbartonshire, and Glasgow, wright, June 25 and July 16.

HENDERSON, HECTOR, and LAMONT, JAMES, Camlachie, near Glasgow, and Rhins, Port Charlotte, Islay, distillers, June 25 and July 1

less than usual, and the price advanced in consequence 4s. to 6s. per cwt. For Bacon there was a languid demand, a moderate amount of business done, and previous rates supported with difficulty. Hams merely steady in demand and value. Lard without activity was firm, and the turn dearer. In English Butter there is a steady trade, without any change of price.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland....per cwt.	70	72	Double Gloucester,	46	56
Kie.....	68	70	per cwt.	46	56
Dorset.....	76	80	Singl do.....	42	48
Ditto (middle).....	74	80	York Hams.....	60	70
Carlow (new).....	—	70	Westmoreland, do.....	60	66
Waterford, do.....	—	68	Irish, do.....	56	62
Cork, do.....	—	66	American, do.....	28	36
Limerick.....	—	60	Wiltshire Bacon	—	—
Sligo.....	—	64	(green).....	60	62
Fresh Butter, per doz.	8	10	Waterford Bacon	56	60
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.....	54	57
o.w.t.	50	70	American, do.....	—	—
Cheddar, do.....	56	68			

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, June 21.—Since our last report there have not been any arrivals either coastwise or by rail worth mentioning. Salesmen have been enabled to realize more money of the few pot-tos that are left, owing to the wet, cold weather. This will close the report for the season. The following are this day's quotations:

York Regents	140s. to 160s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	—s. to —s.
Perth & Forfarshire Cupa120s. to 150s.	
Fifeshire ditto	50s. to 60s.
Kent and Essex	85s. to 100s.
Lincoln & Wisbeach	—s. to —s.
Cambridge & Wisbeach	100s. to 110s.
Shaws.....	—s. to —s.
French	—s. to —s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 21.—A slight increase of fly is reported from various districts of the plantation, particularly from Worcester. Our market continues very firm, at fully the quotations of last week.

Sussex Pockets	112s. to 126s.
Wyeid of Kents	190s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	140s. to 250s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 21.

For the time of year, the deliveries continue tolerably good, and our market is firm, at a further advance in the quotations of from 3d. to 6d. per cwt.

To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 38s. 3d. to 38s. 9d.; and, for delivery during the last three months, 39s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ...	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Price of Y. C.	8,096	23,304	84,738	37,698	40,807
Delivery last week	44s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	36s. 9d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 9d.
Do. from 1st June	45s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	—s. 0d.
Arrived last week	130s.	113s.	94s.	95s.	162s.
Do. from 1st June	4979	2470	3484	2935	3524
Arrived last week	484	114s.	809	1912	2904
Do. from 1st June	5546	1301	2593	4100	3703
Price of Town ...	46s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 21.

At per load of 35 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitchapel.
Meadow Hay	65s. to 80s.	65s. to 84s.	65s. to 80s.
Clover Hay	70s.	95s.	92s.
Straw.....	23s.	28s.	30s.

SEEDS.—There was not much passing in Seeds, but sellers were firm. Canary was more inquired for, say is. to 2s. per qr. higher.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 21.

The imports of Wool into London last week were 12,271 bales, of which 7,082 were from Sydney, 1,850 from Van Diemen's Land, 1,378 from South Australia, 716 from Portland, 311 from Mogador, 756 from Port Phillip, 134 from Germany, and the rest from Vancouver's Island, &c. The market is steady, but as the emigration to Australia is so large, a further rise in prices may be checked.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 27s. 6d. to —s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; foreign, 22s. 9d. to 23s.; brown, 31s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £25 to £26; Spanish, £42 to £44; Sperm £57 to £89, bagged, £86; South Sea, £33 0s. to £36; Seal, pale, £23 10s. to £24 0s.; do. coloured, £20 to £24; Cod, £34 0s. to £26; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, June 21.

Stewart's, 16s.; Hetton's, 16s.; E. Hutton's, —s.; Bradford's, 15s. 3d.; Kelloe, 15s. 2d.; Eichmond's, 15s.; South Durham, 14s. 9d.; Wylam's, 13s. 9d.; Eden, 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. A very heavy market, with ships on demurrage.

Fresh arrivals, 49; left from last day, 54; Total, 103.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY.

SUGAR.—The market opened without spirit, yet a fair amount of business has been done, 1,150 hogsheads of West India sold, including the Barbadoes, in public sale, which went off at a shade lower price, 31s. 6d. to 39s. 2,400 bags of Mauritius sold in public sale at prices which averaged last week's currency, 29s. to 36s. 6d.; grainy, 32s. to 44s. 2,000 bags of Bengal were also offered, and sold; but the white Benares showed a slight decline, 22s. 6d. to 40s. Foreign wares a firm appearance. The refined market is steady; grocery lumps quoted the same as last week, 48s. to 50s.

COFFEE.—There has not been a public sale to-day, neither has there been any business of importance done by private contract.

TEA.—There has not been much activity in the market, but there appear to be buyers of common congou at 8d. without finding sellers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALSEY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

The present proprietor of HALSEY'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipes, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSEY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be

the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health, taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonials must convince every one of its safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSEY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halsey's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halsey's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halsey's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halsey's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARCE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halsey's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sickly, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, surry in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSEY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards I have suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halsey's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six tottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halsey's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halsey's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halsey's Scorbatic Drops.'

HALSEY'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Front, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, all hair stuffing, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. in morocco, 21s.

EASY CHAIRS, 2 guineas to 4 guineas.

DUST COUCHES, 5d. guineas.

Telescope DINING TABLES, 4 guineas to 6 guineas.

Elegant FOUR-POST CORNICE BEDSTEADS, 5d. guineas.

ARABIAN ditto, 4 to 6 guineas.

MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS, 20s.

MATTRESSES of every quality.

WHITE GOOSE FEATHERS, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

GRAY GOOSE ditto, 1s. to 1s. 4d.

An extensive variety of BEDSTEADS, with suitable BEDDING, &c., complete, are fixed in the Show-rooms,

ALL POLICIES INDISPENSABLE AND PAYABLE TO HOLDER WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER DEATH, AND FREE OF POLICY STAMP TO THE ASSUREE. AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ECONOMICAL SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

15 and 16, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THEIR FAMILIES.

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4. Policies paid within Fourteen Days after Proof of Death.
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RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

THE LOW PREMIUM AND THE BONUS OR PROFIT TABLE.

ANNUAL PREMIUM for the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, for an Indisputable Assurance of £100, payable to the Holder Fourteen Days after Death.

Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.		Age next Birth-day.	WHOLE LIFE PREMIUM.	
	Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.		Low Premium Branch.	Bonus or Profit Branch.
21	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	32	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 11 8	1 17 11	33	2 1 9	2 0 3
26	1 14 10	2 1 4	34	2 2 11	2 10 7
27	1 15 9	2 2 3	35	2 4 2	2 12 1
28	1 16 7	2 3 3	36	2 5 6	2 13 8
29	1 17 7	2 4 4	40	2 13 5	3 3 1
30	1 18 6	2 5 5	45	3 4 1	3 15 10
31	1 19 7	2 6 8	50	3 18 8	4 12 11
	2 2 7	2 7 11	60	6 5 8	7 4 11

London Mutual Life and Guarantee Society.

Established for Granting Loans, Assurances on Lives, Simple and Combined Guarantees Policies for Fidelity of Trust, Endowments, and Annuities.

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This Office combines all the modern improvements in the practice of Mutual Life Assurance.
Rates of premium for every contingency as moderate as possible, consistent with undoubted security, and much under those of many Proprietary Offices.

The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.

Guarantees policies for fidelity of trust, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

All Policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud; no charge to the assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a policy beyond the Premium.

The Directors give favourable considerations to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Advances made on Life Policies effected in this Office, and the full value given for the surrender of the same, at any period of their existence. No charge for policy assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be excepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Annuities granted, to commence at any period of life, either by payment of a specific amount, or periodical sums, free of any expense to the annuitant.

The General Board meets every Tuesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock; but Assurances can be effected DAILY from Ten to Four o'Clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the Provincial Agencies.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Life, Honesty Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's Offices, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

By order,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

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WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON,
Agent and Manufacturer for the Patentee. In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Cases, from Sixteen Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Lists on application, or free by post.

"THE PATENT HARMONIUM.—This beautiful instrument, manufactured by W. Sprague, of Finsbury, deserves to be universally known. We have recently had the opportunity of testing its capabilities, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that, for purity, sweetness, and fulness of tone, as well as for ease in fingering, it stands unrivalled. Our friends throughout the kingdom who are interested in the advancement of devotional music, will do well to give it a trial. A moderately-sized Harmonium would serve to lead the praises of a tolerably large congregation, and could not fail to give general satisfaction. It is also equally adapted for the execution of the most rapid passages. The instrument occupies but a small space, is exceedingly portable, and, for elegance of appearance, would grace any drawing-room in the land."—Vide the *Westminster Times*, Jan. 26th, 1852.

TEAS ARE LOWER IN PRICE!

THE Stock of TEA in England being nearly Ten Million Pounds more than at this time last year, prices have, in consequence, given way, and enables us to sell really good Tea at very low prices.

The Congou Tea at 2s. 4d. per pound, and the Hyson Gunpowder at 4s. per pound, make an excellent mixture for general use; while the fine, rich Souchong Tea at 4s., and the rare, choice Gunpowder at 5s., are so really good and truly cheap, that we confidently recommend them to all who desire very superior Tea.

We are also selling pure Jamaica Coffee at 1s. per pound, and the Best Old Mocha at 1s. 4d.

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THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is RELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED IN FROM fourteen to twenty-one days, by

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, SHOT BREATH, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blains, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Trout, 229, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

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GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT,

A Sovereign, Safe, and Speedy Remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULEUR, INFLAMMATION of the Chest and Bowels, White Swellings, Glandular and all other unnatural Swellings, Serofulous Sores, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds and Burns, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breasts and Sore Nipples, Fistula, Boils and Piles, Fresh-cut Wounds, Old and Incurable Ulcers, and all other INFLAMMATORY ACTION.

The power of this Ointment is astonishingly great. There is no Medicine known that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. Applied in sufficient quantities to the surface of the body, in the vicinity of the most highly-inflamed parts, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most angry-looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and purify and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. (See *Medical and other vouchers*).

Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Taylor, Pall Mall; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

In Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, with full Directions and Testimonials.

PRESTON and SONS, 94, Smithfield Bars, London, Wholesale Agents by appointment.

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N.B.—An experienced professional gentleman has been engaged to conduct the Medical Department, and the Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of the increasing patronage of the British community.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—TEN SHILLINGS FOR FIVE.

C. KNIGHT and CO., WHOLESALE PERUMERS, 20, BREAD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, London, will forward, on receipt of Five Shillings, a Sample Box, containing one of each sort of their Elegant and Choice Toilet Preparations viz.;

A Bottle of M. Dupin's INSTANTANEOUS PARISIAN HAIR DYE,

Changes immediately Red or Grey Hair to a permanent and beautiful Brown or Black, without soiling the skin. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

KOMEKO CREAM,

An unrivalled preparation, which renders the hair soft, glossy, and elastic.

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For cleansing and strengthening the hair. The only genuine preparation now sold for the effectual removal of Scurf, and restoring neglected hair to the highest state of preservation. It will be found an invaluable acquisition to the toilet, as well as the nursery, as by its occasional use those unpleasant eruptions of the head to which children are subject will be entirely prevented, or, if existing, speedily removed.

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This elegant cosmetic will be found more agreeable and effectual than the old preparation called Milk of Hoses. It can be used in the same manner, and will in one or two applications remove all freckles, pimples, roughness, and redness of the face and neck, and impart to the complexion a healthy hue.

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THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION was Established in 1844, for the purpose of combining a safe and profitable Investment of Capital with those of a comprehensive and well-regulated system of Life Assurance. The plan is original and peculiar, and cannot be adopted by any other Institution without contravening the enactments for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.

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The Investment of money with the Association secures equal advantages to the surplus Capital of the affluent, and the provident Savings of the Industrial classes of the community, and affords an opportunity for realizing the highest rate of interest yielded by first-class securities, in which alone the money is employed.

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LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

This day is published,

THE FREE CHURCH OF ANCIENT CHRISTENDOM, AND ITS SUBJUGATION UNDER CONSTANTINE.

By BASIL H. COOPER, B.A.

This work comprises a history of Christianity during the first three centuries, with special reference to its polity; showing how the Church, by the loss of her internal freedom, and by bartering her apostolical constitution for the prelatical system, sank, at length, under the vassalage of the State. It is enriched with the results of the latest learned researches, including Schliemann's investigations into the Clementine forgeries, and Mr. Curston's labours on the recently-discovered Syriac MSS. of Ignatius. Ample use has also been made of the invaluable treatise of Hippolytus—a Christian Father of the beginning of the third century—which was long supposed to be lost, but has been recently discovered.

Just published, price 2s.,

THE LIFE OF ROGER WILLIAMS,

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12 Desert Spoons	1 16 0	2 12 6	3 0 0		0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 0
12 Tea Spoon	1 3 0	1 10 0	1 15 0		0 15 0	1 0 0	1 8 6
4 Sauce Ladies	0 16 0	1 5 0	1 8 0		0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 6
2 Gravy Spoons	0 14 6	1 5 0	1 9 0	6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 12 6	0 16 0	0 1 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 13 0	Molot Sugar Spoon	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
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HOPE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND HONESTY GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

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The public in general are invited to a consideration of the comprehensive plan of this Society. Whilst it transacts all the ordinary business of Life Assurance on the most liberal conditions, it freely opens its doors to those exposed to extra risk, and affords them advantages which have heretofore been denied.

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* The premium for a specific voyage may be obtained on liberal terms.

5. The extra Premium which is charged for residing in unhealthy climates, or for actual service in military or seafaring pursuits, is discontinued on return to, and during residence in, the United Kingdom, or the healthy parts of Europe. The Policies are then continued during residence at the ordinary premiums standing against the age of the assured at the time of effecting the assurance, evidence as to health being first adduced to the satisfaction of the Directors.

6. The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.

7. Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trusts, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

8. All Policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. No charge to the Assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a Policy beyond the premium.

9. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

From the principles which are here briefly stated, it is evident that the system of Assurance acted on by the Hope Office cannot be too strongly recommended. To all who have any surplus capital it offers a secure and profitable mode of investment; it combines all the advantages of Assurances and Savings Banks together; for, in the event of premature death, a large capital is at once created for the survivors that would require years to be produced by any other mode of investment.

H. C. ELFFE, General Manager.

STRONG ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS and FORKS, and every useful and elegant Article for the Table and Sideboard.—CHARLES WATSON, 57, Bishopsgate-street-within, and 41 and 42, Barbican, manufactures fourteen different pattern Spoons and Forks, and on receipt of fourteen postage stamps sends free, a superior Electro-silvered Teaspoon, as a sample, with the various drawings, and his price current. C. Watson particularly invites families purchasing to inspect his choice and unique stock of goods. Old plated goods made perfectly equal to new by the electro-process.—Address, 57, BISHOPSGATE-STREET-WITHIN, or 41 and 42, BARBICAN

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to take for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS. WILLIAM S. BURTON has FOUR LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from..... 10s. 6d. to £12 0s. each. Shower Baths, from..... 7s. 0d. to £5 15s. each. Lamps (Palmer's), from..... 1s. 6d. to £5 0s. each. (All other kinds at the same rate.) Palmer's Candles..... 6d. per lb.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE. Established 1820.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—HAMLET.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN KNOWS how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, FREDERICK FOX adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connexion, has clothed every conceivable development, during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purpose it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for ECONOMY which the spirit of the age dictates.

FOX, Practical Tailor, 73, CORNHILL,

Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.

MAY be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For Children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously-named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to write to the pretended authors of the numerous so-called "testimonials" appended to other advertisements of this class, which are, without exception, as spurious as the articles they represent, and make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

TESTIMONIALS, the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment; or the authors themselves may be inquired of—a test which "testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand:

Mr. John Bottomley, Southwark:—"Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with."

Coventry:—"Mrs. Ogilvie is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by its use."

Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester:—"I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly."

Lient. Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mr. Winkie, Brigg:—"I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved, since using your Pomade."

Mr. Canning, 129, Northgate, Wakefield:—"I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots other customers."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT. It is sent post free on receipt of 13 postage stamps.

Rev. W. S. Clifton, West Willow, Romsey:—"Found it eradicate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of 30 years' standing, after all the other professed remedies had failed."

Price 2s. per Pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Madame Couppelle, Ely-place, Holborn, London, or it may be obtained at the Agents below.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature, "Rosalie Couppelle," is in red letters on a white ground, on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

Sold wholesale by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, and Hanway, 66, Oxford-street; and they may be obtained through all respectable perfumers and medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Should difficulty occur, endorse stamps to Mdlle. Rosalie Couppelle.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.

GENTLEMEN.—It is impossible to express my grateful feelings on being presented with a requisition to offer myself at the approaching general election, as candidate for the representation of my native town in the House of Commons, which I should consider as the crowning of a life of labour, passed to a considerable extent, in the active promotion of important public objects. This requisition has been signed by more than one thousand two hundred electors, and I have also received pledges of support from upwards of six hundred other electors. The canvas of the borough is not yet completed, but so far as it has proceeded, it seems to be expressive of a general wish that I should become one of the representatives of your important borough in Parliament.

Encouraged by such a manifestation of your wishes, I have no hesitation in now offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

On the 29th March last, at a public meeting, convened and presided over by your worthy mayor, and held in your Town Hall, I avowed my political sentiments and opinions, but it is due to you that I should make some statement of them upon the present occasion.

The next Parliament will have to determine whether or not the principles of Free-trade, in all its branches, are to be maintained in their integrity. I may be permitted to boast, that I was one of the earliest promoters, in Manchester, of the Free-trade cause, having taken a very active and principal part in promoting the election, in the year 1832, of that eminent advocate of Free-trade principles, the late Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Manchester, in the first Parliament to which it was allowed to return members. A few of us, at our own expense, and by our own exertions, in the absence of our candidate, and against the opinions of timid friends, and the efforts of determined opponents, succeeded in securing his return, and thus strengthening the Free-trade cause by the demonstration in its favour of that important constituency. As the advocates of monopoly had foretold that Manchester would be the first place that would be ruined by having its trade exposed to open competition, the effect of this demonstration in favour of Free-trade was important; and I am persuaded that it had a material influence and bearing upon the triumphant progress of Free-trade principles.

The system of monopoly was ultimately put down, and we now enjoy, as the results of Free-trade, extended and increasing commercial intercourse, peace amongst nations, and cheap food for the honest and industrious;—no place has been benefited more by the change thus accomplished than the borough of Sheffield.

I shall oppose to the utmost of my power any return to the vicious system of Protection, whether directly or indirectly, openly or disguisedly. I cannot admit the claim of any class (much less of the class on behalf of which such claim is chiefly made) to be benefited, or, as it is termed, relieved, at the expense of the rest of the community.

As connected with the cause of Free-trade, and as involving still higher and holier considerations, I am an advocate for Universal Peace, and especially for the preservation of peace between our own country and all foreign nations, whatever may be their peculiar forms of government; and, therefore, whilst maintaining our right and duty to afford a hospitable and inviolable refuge to the political exiles of other lands, I shall ever strongly decry, and endeavour to prevent, any hostile or unfriendly interference on our part, with the internal affairs of other powers.

Believing that our large expenditure for naval and military purposes is, if properly and efficiently administered, amply sufficient for all purposes of national defence, I shall oppose any and every scheme for further burthening the revenue, or interfering with the industry of the country for such purposes.

As an important auxiliary to the cultivation of peace and good will, as well as of social, commercial, and intellectual intercourse, I am anxious to promote the cheapest, best, and most expeditious Postal Communication with our Colonies, and with other nations, especially with our brethren of the United States of America.

I am opposed to what are popularly called "Taxes on Knowledge," and would vote for their Repeal.

I am favourable to the preservation and efficiency of Local Self-Government at home, and to the extension of the principle of Self-government to our Colonies, in a greater degree than it has yet been generally conceded to them, and so as to leave them to provide for and manage their own expenditure and defence.

I am in favour of an extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage, of the better distribution and arrangement of the Parliamentary Representation, of the shorter duration of Parliaments, of an unrestricted choice of Representatives without reference to any property qualification, and of free voting by means of the Ballot.

I shall constantly advocate and support every practicable retrenchment of the public expenditure, and every measure for giving Ratepayers the means of controlling county and other Local Taxation.

I am anxious to promote the cause of Law Reform, and to see removed from our legal system, whatever tends to make the Administration of Justice unnecessarily expensive, dilatory, or uncertain.

I avow myself an advocate for the entire Abolition of Capital Punishment.

I am opposed to Church-rates and Religious Endowments, and grants by the State, in any shape or form, and in favour of any sect or denomination whatever; and I rejoice that the Parliamentary grant, in favour of Protestant Dissenters in England, called *Regium Donum*, has this year been permanently discontinued, and will therefore cease to be a reproach to us.

To all matters connected with your local interests and prosperity, I shall ever give my readiest and best attention.

For eighty years the family to which I belong resided in Sheffield, and some members of it have been extensively engaged in the mercantile pursuits of your town. It will be my pride and pleasure if I can be serviceable to the inhabitants of my native place.

On these principles, and for the promotion of these objects, I am willing and desirous to serve you to the best of my ability as one of your Representatives in the next Parliament.

Believing my principles to be conducive to the best and highest interests of our country, and of mankind at large, I invite you to co-operate with me in promoting and advancing them. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

GEORGE HADFIELD.

Victoria Park, Manchester, 6th May, 1852.

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